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ROSE HILL NURSERY

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LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTS
NURSEYMEN



Rose Hill Nursery

JOHN HAWKINS, PROPRIETOR

St. Paul, Address
Merriam Park, Minn.
(Route 3)

Minneapolis, Address
P. O. Box, 495

Nursery located between Minneapolis and St. Paul on
Larpenteur and Eustis Avenues. Take Como-Harriet
Car to Eustis Avenue—walk north three blocks.

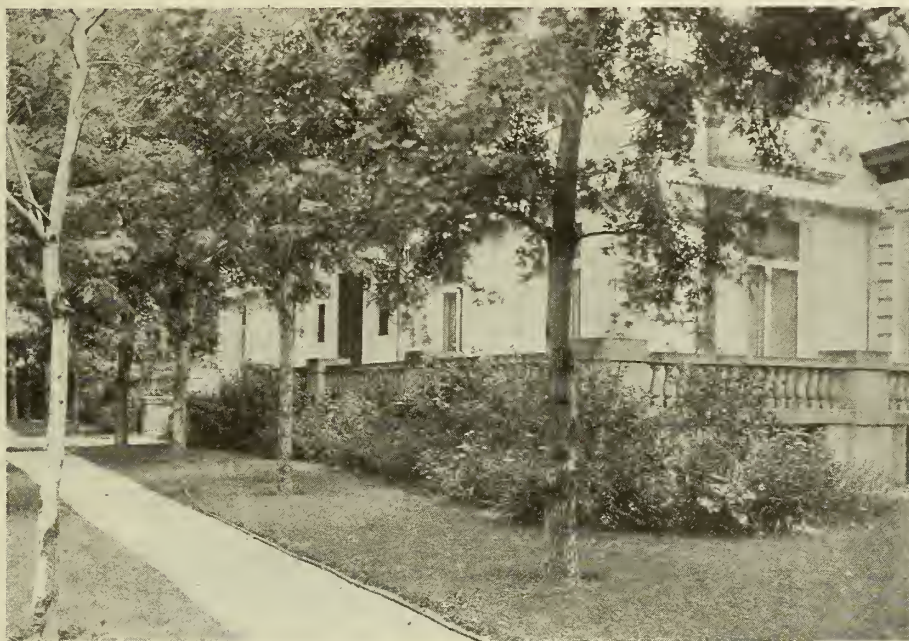
Largest Nursery Near the Twin Cities

ESTABLISHED 1874

BOTH PHONES

Visitors Welcome

Not Open Sundays



The above illustration demonstrates what can be done on a small space of ground by the proper planting of shrubs. Photo shows four months of growth after planting. Designed and planted by John A. Jansen who has charge of our Landscape Department.

To Our Patrons

In presenting this Catalogue the proprietor takes great pleasure in returning many thanks for the liberal patronage enjoyed in the past. Since issuing our last Catalogue we have greatly increased our nursery plantings. Our stock this year is exceptionally fine. Minneapolis and St. Paul being railroad centers, give every facility for shipping direct to all parts of the country in the shortest time and at the lowest rates, an advantage worthy of consideration.

Payment must be made before shipment unless otherwise agreed upon. All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention.

No charges for packing or boxing. No charges for delivering to Railroad or Express Offices, after which our responsibility ceases. Twin City orders delivered free.

We pack in a most careful manner.

Give plain directions how to mark, and by what route you will have goods sent.

Any error in filling bills cheerfully corrected. Examine carefully on receipt of goods and report at once should there be any cause for complaint. Claims made after ten days of receipt of goods will not be allowed.

We warrant all stock sent out by us to be healthy, true to name and as represented in catalogue. Should any stock not prove true to name we will replace with the genuine or refund the purchase money, but are not liable for further damages; and while we exercise great care to prevent mistakes, etc., the above is to be a condition on which all stock is delivered.

Remittances should be made by cash, post-office or express money order, bank draft or registered letter.

General Directions for Planting

Prepare your land by deep plowing. Dig a hole about three feet square and to the depth of twenty inches, filling the hole nearly two-thirds full of surface soil. Before planting cut the ends of all roots smooth with a sharp knife. The cut to be made from the under side and upward. Prune the top severely before setting. About half the length of all branches should be cut off. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Sift in fine dirt between the roots, taking care to fill all the interstices, and using the fingers to spread out all the roots. When the roots are covered, stamp the earth down solid, using your whole weight. Pour in a pail of water, allowing it to settle before filling in more earth. After filling in, press the ground down with the foot, finishing the operation by drawing loose earth around the tree to the height of about two inches.

Watering

A very common mistake the amateur tree planter makes, especially those having city water, is to water shrubs or plants every day, starting as soon as the plants are set out. Water the plants thoroughly as soon as they are planted, and do not water again for ten days. By watering with cold city water too often the ground is not allowed to get sufficiently warm to start plant growth and consequently the roots of tender plants very often mold or rot before they get a chance to start growth. No certain rule can be given for watering. If we have abundant rains in May and June, as we generally have, very little if any water is necessary. In dry, hot weather, plants should be watered once or twice a week, giving each plant a thorough soaking—not sprinkling. The best time for watering is in the evening. As soon as the water is well settled, and the ground is in good working condition, a hoe should be used to stir the top soil, otherwise a crust will form.

Cultivating

Begin to cultivate immediately after planting. Shallow cultivation is best. Keep the ground loose and free from weeds.

Mulching

Where cultivation cannot be done, mulch the trees with hay, straw, or coarse litter, about six inches thick and three feet around the tree.

To Prevent Sunscald

A screen made of lath (fastened together with wire or tin), placed around the body of the tree is one of the best protections. Other methods are to wrap the body of the tree with straw, coarse hay or burlap.

Pruning

At the time of planting cut all branches back at least half their length. Any light pruning that may be necessary from year to year should be done in June, as the wound at that time soon starts to heal over. If very large limbs are to be cut off it should be done in October, when the tree is dormant. The pruning of young trees should be attended to, removing the sprouts below the head, and thinning out the top by cutting such branches that cross, or rub against others, also such as in your opinion may afterward require removal.



Rustic house and plantings designed and executed by John A. Jansen our Landscape Architect

Landscape Department

WE are pleased to announce that we have opened a Landscape Department under the supervision of Mr.

John A. Jansen who has had several years of practical experience in drawing plans for beautifying home and public grounds as well as supervising the actual work of planting, etc. There has been a growing demand from our customers for the services of a landscape designer who has practical

knowledge in the judicious arrangement of trees, shrubs and vines so as to bring the home grounds in perfect harmony with the house. One who has not specialized in this line of work cannot arrange a planting

so as to get the best permanent effect. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your home grounds or if your house does

not look homelike, call up our Landscape Department. We know how to beautify your grounds and will be glad to call and give you advice. "Do it now." When planting season opens we are always very busy, the season for planting is very short, it will therefore be impossible for our landscape

gardeners to serve all who desire the services of this department unless most of this work can be done before the actual planting season opens up. Remember, "The early bird catches the first worm".



The above cut shows what can be done on small grounds by the judicious planting of shrubs

Ornamental Shrubs

We have decided to catalogue only such varieties of shrubs as we propagate ourselves and know from personal knowledge to be hardy and desirable. We are continually discarding many of the high blown novelties which we have found to be worthless or not hardy enough for this Northern climate. We wish to furnish reliable information to the planters of ornamental shrubs, especially as there are hundreds of varieties not hardy, met with in the catalogues of our most progressive nurserymen. The best time to prune shrubs is immediately after they are through flowering. Do not plant shrubs so they will be scattered single about the lawn, but mass them in irregular groups in the corners, at the sides and back of the lawn, for broad areas of light and shade are necessary for best results. If in doubt as to the arrangement of your shrubs, call up our Landscape Department.

We have a stock of over 200,000 exceptionally fine, salable shrubs. Our growing seasons for the past two years have been good, and under high cultivation we have been able to grow as fine shrubs as can be grown anywhere.

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Prunus Japonica*). A small shrub of erect habit, growing to a height of three to four feet. Flowers very double, blooms in May. We have them in pink and white.

ARROWWOOD (*Viburnum Dentatum*).

An upright bushy shrub with bright green foliage which colors prettily in the fall. Flowers white, followed by steel blue berries in the fall.

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus Catharticus*). A well-known hedge plant. We recommend planting Buckthorn any where on our Western prairies, knowing it is extremely hardy and very desirable for fence or hedge. A very pretty shrub with small white flowers in June, and glossy green foliage. For further description, see ornamental hedges.

BUCKTHORN, SEA (*Hippophae Ramnoides*). A rare, hardy shrub with silvery gray foliage. Flowers yellow, produced in May, followed by orange-yellow acid berries in September.



BUFFALO BERRY (*Shepherdia Argentea*). A large-growing shrub or small tree with silvery white foliage. The fruit is red, resembling a currant. It makes a good jelly or sauce, having a flavor somewhat similar to the cranberry.

BARBERRY, GREEN-LEAVED (*Berberis Vulgaris*). A strong, erect growing shrub with yellow flowers in June, followed by bunches of red berries which cling to the bush until midwinter. The berries are fine for sauce or jelly. Often used for hedges.

BARBERRY, PURPLE-LEAVED (*Berberis Vulgaris Purpurea*). A very pretty shrub with purple foliage. It has small yellow flowers in June, followed by clusters of red berries. Its purple foliage makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs. Makes a loose, pretty hedge.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S (*Berberis Thunbergii*).

This pretty dwarf shrub is used more than any other in ornamental plantings. It is remarkable for its dense spreading growth and attractive appearance throughout the year. One of the earliest to start in the spring. Before most other plants have awakened from their winter sleep it is covered with the greenness of its dainty little leaves and a few weeks later with myriads of small pale yellow flowers, followed by an abundant crop of fruit, ripening into scarlet berries which remain to make the bush a conspicuous and attractive object during the winter. The brilliant autumn coloring of the leaves, which assume the brightest shades of orange, scarlet and crimson, is not the least of the attractions of this interesting shrub. It is one of the best plants for shrubbery borders, for edging and hedges. By trimming it can be kept to any size or shape desired.

BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus Atropurpurea*). Attains a height of eight or ten feet; very showy in the fall when covered with bright red fruit, which opens and displays the seeds enclosed in their scarlet pulpy aril. Fruit hangs on until midwinter.

COTONEASTER. An attractive new shrub with small glossy green leaves. Valuable for grouping or hedges.

CRAB, BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Pyrus Angustifolia*). A beautiful large-growing shrub or small tree with double, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Blooms in the early spring.



Double Flowering Plum

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

CURRENT, ALPINE or MOUNTAIN (*Ribes Alpinum*). A most desirable low growing shrub. On account of retaining its foliage close to the ground it makes a desirable plant for shrubbery borders, and where a low neat hedge growing from eighteen inches to two feet is desired, this plant is unsurpassed.

CURRENT, YELLOW FLOWERING (*Ribes Aureum*). Very hardy; has great profusion of yellow fragrant flowers in spring.

CRANBERRY, HIGH BUSH (*Viburnum Opulus*). Flowers white, in flat clusters. Berries red, resembling marsh cranberries; they hang on well into the winter, making it very ornamental as well as useful. Fruit may be used as a substitute for marsh cranberries. A large growing shrub resembling Snowballs.

DEUTZIA, SLENDER BRANCHED (*Deutzia Gracilis*). Of dwarf habit, growing two or three feet high and covered with a mass of beautiful pure white, bell-shaped blossoms in June.

DOGWOOD, RED TWIGGED (*Cornus Stolonifera*). A hardy shrub with bright red bark in winter and flat clusters of white flowers in June. Desirable planted either singly or in groups with other shrubs.

DOGWOOD, GOLDEN BARKED (*Cornus Stolonifera Aurea*). A variety with golden yellow bark, very attractive. Planted in masses with the red-barked varieties, an effective and striking contrast may be secured. It is perfectly hardy.

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN (*Cornus Siberica*). A variety far superior to our native Red Twigged Dogwood. Its habit of growth is more symmetrical, and the branches turn a brighter red in the winter. Makes a very pretty hedge.

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Cornus Siberica Variegata*). The finest variegated-leaved shrub, of rapid growth, and valuable to plant singly or in groups or masses. The leaves are broadly and distinctly variegated white and green.



Lilac, Madame Lemoine



Tree Hydrangea

DOGWOOD, SPATH'S GOLDEN VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Cornus Spathi Aurea*). A new shrub of golden variegated leaves. The bush is not as vigorous and does not make as distinct and attractive appearance as the Siberian Variegated Dogwood.

ELDER, BLACK BERRIED (*Sambucus Canadensis*). A large rapid growing shrub with immense flat clusters of white blossoms in June, followed by clusters of black berries.

ELDER, CUT-LEAVED (*Sambucus Laciniata*). A strong grower, with elegant divided foliage.

ELDER, GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Sambucus Nigra Aurea*). A beautiful rapid growing shrub, with light yellow leaves which hold their color well and render the plant very conspicuous and effective, especially toward autumn, when the leaves turn a bright yellow or golden color.

ELDER, RED BERRIED (*Sambucus Racemosa*). Blossoms white, produced in great profusion in early May, followed by bunches of red berries. Bush vigorous and hardy.

FORSYTHIA, FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia Fortunei*). An upright spreading bush with handsome pendulous trumpet shaped bright yellow blossoms produced in the early spring. Foliage deep shining green.

GLOBE FLOWER (*Kerria Japonica*). Of slender habit, growing about four feet high, producing handsome orange-yellow flowers throughout the summer.

HAWTHORN or THORN APPLE (*Crataegus*). Large and handsome foliage, profusion of sweet scented flowers, followed by a display of bright berries late in the season, render this shrub very useful in shrubbery planting.

HERCULES CLUB or DEVIL'S WALKING STICK. (*Aralia Spinosa*). A singular, attractive shrub, with very prickly stems, and large, deeply cut leaves: the leaves are often two to three feet in length. Produces immense panicles of white flowers in August. Makes an odd tropical looking plant worthy of a place in the shrubbery border.

HONEYSUCKLE, ALBERT'S (*Lonicera Alberti*). A dwarf shrub with slender pendulous branches which are covered with lavender blossoms in June. Suitable for border planting.

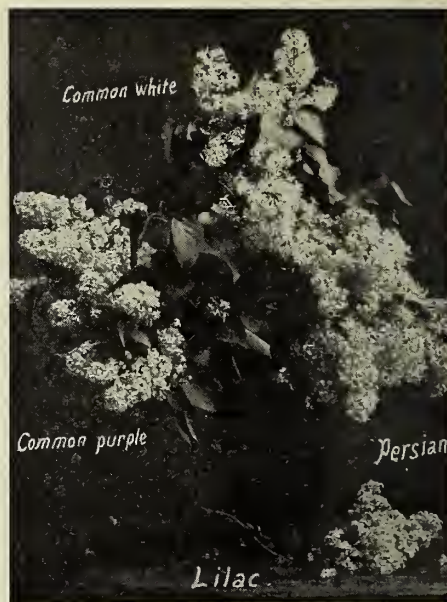
HONEYSUCKLE, MORROW'S (*Lonicera Morrowi*). A symmetrical shrub having slender drooping branches. The white flowers produced in May are followed by bright red berries during the latter part of the summer. The foliage remains perfectly green after most all other Honeysuckles have shed their leaves.

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN (*Lonicera Tartarica*). A very hardy, large growing, easily transplanted shrub which does well in any soil. It has fine, luxuriant foliage and delicate small flowers produced in great abundance during May. We have them in pink, white and red colors.

HYDRANGEA, HILL OF SNOW or SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora*). A new valuable shrub with large snow-white blossoms of immense size. The habit of the plant is excellent, the foliage finely finished. Commences to bloom in June and continues until early fall. Coming into bloom at a season when most shrubs are through flowering, makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden. The top of the bush often winter kills, but new growth soon starts in the spring and an abundance of fine flowers are produced. Recommended as one of our best shrubs.

HYDRANGEA, HARDY (*Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*). This is one of the most valuable shrubs in cultivation. A medium sized shrub with fine, large foliage and immense trusses of white flowers over one foot in length, in August and September, when few other shrubs are in bloom. The bushes transplant very easily and are sure to bloom the same year as set out, often having a dozen or more immense flowers. A single specimen planted on a lawn makes a very conspicuous shrub; but when a group of a dozen is planted together the effect is wonderful. The bushes should be pruned back severely each spring in order to get large, nice flowers. In very trying locations it is well to give the bush some winter protection. Blooms in August and September.

HYDRANGEA, TREE FORM. We offer an especially fine stock of these, trained to a straight stem to produce a small tree for ornamental planting. Grown in this way they make very striking specimens and are particularly adapted to use on small lawns. Should be supported with a stake until trunk becomes heavy enough to hold up the head.



Lilac

JUNEBERRY (*Amelanchier*). One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs; every stem and branch is a solid mass of delicate feathery whiteness. Fruit resembles blueberries both in appearance and taste.



Hydrangea, Hill of Snow

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

LILAC, COMMON PURPLE. A very hardy, beautiful, large growing shrub with purple flowers in May. Indispensable in every collection of shrubs. Often used for hedges.

LILAC, COMMON WHITE. Of rapid growth, with large, shining foliage. Produces large clusters of fragrant flowers.

LILAC, CHAS. X. Very hardy. This variety is a grand improvement on the common purple. Blooms a little later, flowers of a reddish purple color, one-half larger and twice as abundant. The best purple lilac.

LILAC, JAPAN TREE. A vigorous grower that forms a medium sized tree, and blooms in loose spreading clusters of creamy white flowers. The flowers are produced in June after other Lilacs are through blossoming.

LILAC, JOSIKEA. A grand, distinct sort, of tree-like habit, producing purple flowers in June when most other Lilacs have ceased blooming. It has dark, shining foliage which makes this Lilac desirable even when not in bloom.

LILAC, MADAME LEMOINE. Undoubtedly one of the best profuse blooming double white Lilacs. Invest in this and you will not be sorry.

LILAC, MARIE LE GRAY. Large panicles of single white flowers. One of the finest and best blooming sorts.

LILAC, PERSIAN. A graceful, slender growing bush, with light purple flowers. A profuse bloomer.

LILAC, PRESIDENT GREVY. One of the new desirable Lilacs, producing large double rose colored flowers.

LILAC, ROTHOMAGENSIS PERSIAN. A grand improvement on the common Persian Lilac. The flowers are larger and of a reddish purple color, produced in such great profusion as to almost bend the bush to the ground. Very fragrant. Bushes three feet high standing in our nursery last summer had from ten to twenty large blossoms.

LILAC, VILLOSA. A distinct type of Lilac with large heart shaped leaves. Flowers are silvery rose and produced in great profusion. Very satisfactory.

LILAC, WHITE PERSIAN. This rare Lilac produces an abundance of white blossoms borne on gracefully drooping branches. Not very hardy.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Chinensis*). It produces a great number of purple flowers, which are succeeded by bright scarlet coral-like berries almost an inch long. It blooms throughout the summer and the fruit remains on the vine until late in winter. Of the easiest culture and thrives everywhere.



Snowball

OLIVE, RUSSIAN (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*). A large growing shrub with silvery white foliage. One of the best for planting in dry, exposed locations.

PEA TREE or CARAGANA (*Caragana Arborescens*). One of our hardiest desirable shrubs. During early May the bush is covered with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers, followed by long, slender pods. Pretty as a lawn shrub or for hedges. This shrub is especially valuable in dry locations.

PLUM, DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus Triloba*). An interesting shrub of medium height, bearing early in May, a profusion of delicate pink rose-like blossoms. Flowers resemble the Flowering Almond, but the bush is hardier and gives better satisfaction. No doubt one of the prettiest shrubs we have.

PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED (*Prunus Pissardi*). When they first appear in the spring the leaves are a bright crimson, changing to a rich purple. Flowers are single white produced in the spring.

ROSA RUGOSA, SINGLE RED. Perfectly hardy, even on the most exposed locations, thrives in any kind of soil and needs no winter protection. One of the most ornamental single flowered roses, and one of the most popular for massing or hedges or shrubby groups. It is a shrub of more than ordinary attractiveness at all seasons of the year, whether seen in its shining green summer dress of crinkled leaves or when adorned with its numerous waxy red flowers, which bloom nearly all summer, or when loaded with its conspicuous scarlet fruit, or in the brilliancy of its autumnal coloring of orange and scarlet, or in the winter when the densely thorny stems are exposed in all their fierceness.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA, SINGLE WHITE. This rose is identical with the single Red Rugosa excepting its blossoms are white.

ROSA RUGOSA, DOUBLE RED. A new valuable shrub resembling the single Rosa Rugosa in habit of growth and hardiness. The flowers are double, sweet scented, and produced from June until the latter part of October.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA, DOUBLE WHITE. Produces a fine, double sweet and pure white blossom, borne in clusters of from five to ten. Hardy and desirable.



Snowberry, White

SMOKE TREE or PURPLE FRINGE (*Rhus Cotinus*). A large growing shrub; flowers borne in large loose panicles. We have not found this shrub sufficiently hardy unless well protected.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Opulus Sterilis*). A well-known and favorite shrub of large size, attaining a height of eight to twelve feet. Flowers pure white, in globular clusters, about the first of June; valuable for decorating.

SNOWBALL, TREE SHAPED. Same variety as above trained in tree shape.

SNOWBERRY, RED, or INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpus Vulgaris*). Of low growing and graceful habit, with numerous small pink flowers during the summer, followed by bright red berries, literally covering the branches, remaining nearly all winter.

SNOWBERRY, WHITE (*Symphoricarpus Racemosus*). A rather small growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by white berries which hang on until winter. When planted near or among the Barberry, a very pleasing effect is produced during the fall and early winter, one having white berries and the other red.

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER. A valuable and distinct variety growing about two feet high. Flowers a bright crimson, commencing to bloom in June and continuing through the summer and fall. Where a low growing shrub is desired no other variety will produce such an abundance of showy flowers and give such general satisfaction. Sure to bloom the first season.

SPIREA ARGUTA. A very graceful early flowering shrub. The slender arching branches are clothed with feathery bright green leaves. The blossoms are small and white, completely covering the bush. Beautiful for either hedges, groups or individual planting.

SPIREA, ASH-LEAVED (*Spirea Sorbifolia*). A pretty, vigorous shrub with long, elegant panicles of white flowers in July. Leaves large, compound, resembling those of the Mountain Ash. Starts growth before the frost is entirely out of the ground. One of the best Spireas and should be more generally planted.

SPIREA, BILLARDI ALBA. Much the same as Spirea Billardi Rosea, except that the flowers are white.



Anthony Waterer Spirea



Spirea Van Houtte

SPIREA, BILLARDI ROSEA. A fine Spirea with panicles of rose-colored flowers, beginning to bloom the latter part of June and blooming occasionally all summer. Sometimes kills back a little, but blooms just as freely the following year.

SPIREA, BRIDAL WREATH. See Spirea Van Houtte.

SPIREA, BUMALDA. A dwarf shrub producing flat clusters of light rose blossoms, remaining in bloom nearly all summer.

SPIREA, CALLOSA ALBA. Dwarf white Spirea of bushy symmetrical form. Keeps in flower nearly all summer. A valuable small shrub.

SPIREA, CALLOSA ROSEA. A dwarf bush with flat clusters of pink flowers. Blooms in July, continuing to some extent until fall. Very often kills back to the ground, but soon grows up and blooms just as freely each year. Very desirable where a dwarf shrub is wanted.

SPIREA, GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Spirea Opulifolia Aurea*). A vigorous grower, attaining a height of six to eight feet. Very desirable where a large growing beautiful shrub is wanted. The leaves are of a golden green color. White flowers in clusters about middle of June.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA. A beautiful shrub. Its long slender branches are covered with pretty double white flowers in early May.

SPIREA, NINEBARK or SNOWBALL-LEAVED (*Spirea Opulifolia*). A very vigorous grower, attains a height of six to eight feet, of spreading habit, large white flowers. It makes a good screen, leaves remaining on the plant the greater part of the winter.

SPIREA, THUNBERG'S (*Spirea Thunbergii*). A variety with fine, delicate, drooping foliage. The plant is entirely covered in the early spring with a profusion of wreaths of white flowers. The flowers appear with the leaves.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE (Commonly known Bridal Wreath). The grandest of all Spireas, and as desirable as any shrub in cultivation. Flowers about an inch in diameter, white, flat; produced so freely along the drooping stems that the foliage can hardly be seen. Blossoms in early part of June.

SUMACH (*Rhus Glabra*). A native large growing shrub, well adapted for covering barren hills or unsightly banks where most shrubs will not thrive. Leaves turn a bright, fiery red in autumn.

SUMACH, CUT-LEAVED (*Rhus Glabra Laciniata*). A rare, very beautiful shrub of moderate size, with elegant, deeply cut leaflets, giving the whole shrub a fern-like appearance. The leaves turn a bright red in the autumn, making it a desirable shrub in the fall as well as during the summer.

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.



Syringa, Sweet Scented

WAYFARING TREE (*Viburnum Lantana*). Large, robust shrub, with soft heavy leaves and clusters of white flowers, followed by red fruit. Retains its foliage late in the fall. A fine shrub.

WEIGELA CANDIDA. Strong grower, with white trumpet-shaped flowers. Quite tender.

WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE. The best Weigela grown. A remarkably free bloomer, flowering continuously throughout the summer, of an entirely distinct color, being a rich ruby carmine, quite different from other varieties. Will bloom freely the first year.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Large, trumpet-shaped flowers in latter part of June, rose-colored. Flowers are produced so freely as to almost hide the leaves. Pretty and desirable. Should have winter protection the first few years, but after that they do not grow so fast and will take care of themselves.

WHITE KERRIA (*Rhodotyphus Kerriodes*). A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers about the first of June, succeeded by numerous small fruit.



Tamarix

SUMACH, CUT-LEAVED STAGHORN (*Rhus Typhina Laciniata*). A new shrub and one of the most beautiful plants in nature. It is of spreading habit, with large, long, finely cut, lace-like, wonderfully graceful leaves. The foliage is of a pleasing green, always healthy and clean and turn in autumn to varied hues of pink, crimson and gold. The effect, resembling as it does, soft lace, is one of elegance and beauty.

SYRINGA, GORDON (*Philadelphus Gordonians*). Strong growing, large flowered, white; valuable for its late blooming season in July.

SYRINGA, GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Philadelphus Folius Aureis*). A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage, very effective as a foliage plant.

SYRINGA, LARGE FLOWERED (*Philadelphus Grandiflorus*). A vigorous growing shrub with large, showy, white blossoms produced in June.

SYRINGA, LEMOINE (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*). A graceful variety with slender arching branches covered with creamy white, very fragrant flowers.

SYRINGA, SWEET SCENTED, MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Coronarius*). A vigorous growing shrub with sweet scented white flowers in the greatest profusion about the middle of June. Foliage bright and handsome. An invaluable shrub that should be more generally planted; attains a height of six to ten feet.

TAMARIX (*Tamarix Amurensis*). A distinct type of shrub having leaves somewhat like the Juniper. Valuable for planting with other shrubs. Should be protected in exposed locations.



Weigela, Eva Rathke

We have a large stock of Shrubs, both larger and smaller than quoted in our Price List and will be glad to quote you prices.

Roses

The Cultivation and Care of the Rose

These are the most beautiful of flowers. They require good cultivation and an abundance of well rotted manure for best results. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring; a little cutting back after first blooming will insure more late flowers.

Roses should be transplanted in beds to obtain best results. They very seldom do well unless the ground is well spaded over and enriched with well rotted manure. One dozen or more will make a satisfactory bed.

Winter Protection

Put eight or ten inches of dry straw on the ground, bend the bush down and fasten with a peg. Cover with about a foot of straw and over this place tar paper or boards so as to shed moisture as much as possible. The secret in wintering roses is to keep the plant dry and prevent alternate thawing and freezing. Cover when the ground commences to freeze in the fall, generally the latter part of October or early in November. Do not uncover before the weather is settled in the spring, usually from April 5th to 15th.

Insects and Diseases

It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from all diseases and insects. If troubled with green fly or aphids, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases usually caused by continuous wet weather. Insects eating the foliage may be destroyed by scattering powdered hellebore on the foliage when it is moist. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with beautiful blooms and foliage.

We pride ourselves in having a good hardy assortment of number one roses. They are well branched, having three to five branches 18 inches to three feet in length. These will bloom the first summer with but few exceptions. All of them are field grown.



General Jacqueminot



Gruss an Teplitz

The Best Hybrid Perpetual Roses

ALFRED COLOMB. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects fine.

ANNIE DE DIESBACH. The color is a brilliant rose; long, pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full, double and fragrant. A superior garden sort.

BABY RAMBLER or EVERBLOOMING DWARF CRIMSON RAMBLER. This rose originated in the nurseries of Levavasseur & Sons, Orleans, France. It is a cross between the Crimson Rambler and Gloire des Polyanthus, preserving the prolific flowering qualities of the latter, but the color of the Crimson Rambler, clear, brilliant ruby rose. It can therefore be called a Perpetual Dwarf Crimson Rambler. The bush is vigorous, reaching a height of twenty to thirty inches. It will begin to bloom in June and continue throughout the entire summer until late frosts. Being entirely different from any other Rose now known, it will be in great demand, and it is a variety that every lover of the Rose should make room for.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. The best light pink rose. The flowers are of good size, borne on long stems, making them desirable for cut flowers. The blossoms are not fragrant, but the bush, being very vigorous and the flowers produced in great profusion, make it one of the most desirable.

BARON de BONSTETTEN. Rich velvety maroon; large and full.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Delicate, flesh-tinted white; a large, full flower of good form; very free-flowering.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. Bright crimson-carmine; an entirely distinct and attractive shade of color, of perfect form and sweet.

CLIO. A rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high full center, beautiful from pointed bud to fully opened flower. The color is a delicate satiny blush with slightly deeper center. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers on good stems against large rich leaves.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full and finely formed; delightful fragrance. A vigorous grower.

FISHER HOLMES. One of the choicest of Perpetual Roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.

FRANCOIS LEVET. Bright clear rose, medium size; vigorous and very free bloomer.

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. This rose is universally admitted to be the finest white rose grown. Of all the roses of recent introduction, this one has attracted by far the most attention by lovers of roses. The bush is vigorous, flowers are pure white, large, beautiful and produced freely. Do not fail to plant a few.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT or JACK ROSE. This rose holds first place among Hybrid Perpetual Roses, and is one of the easiest to grow. Its color is a rich velvety crimson, large and very fragrant. Equally beautiful in bud state or open. One of the best dark red roses. Should be one of the first roses planted.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Unquestionably the finest brilliant red, hardy, ever-blooming garden rose. The flowers are very showy and handsome. It blooms constantly and continues covered with flowers the whole season.

HUGH DICKSON. Brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, large smooth petals, slightly reflexed on the edges. Very fragrant and vigorous. One of the most desirable sorts.

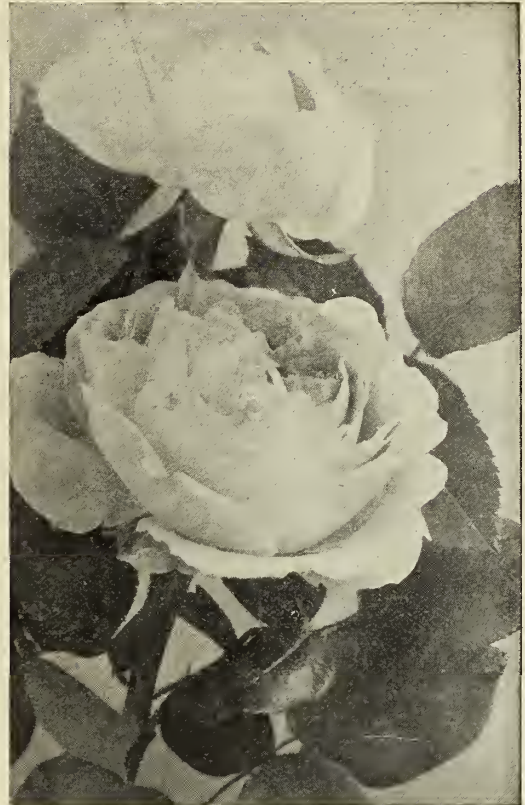
JOHN HOPPER. Color, a brilliant pink shaded with scarlet. Very sweet, perfect, profuse bloomer.

JUBILEE. Flowers of good size; color intense crimson maroon red; fragrant, plant vigorous and healthy. A general favorite.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET. A very pretty rose, extra large, very double and full and delightfully perfumed. Color a beautiful pink, distinct and very handsome. As an exhibition rose it is one of the finest.

MAGNA CHARTA. A bright clear pink rose, flowers extra large, very double and sweet. A favorite among all growers on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage as well as for its magnificent flowers. We consider this our best pink rose for general cultivation.

MARGARET DICKSON. A finely formed waxy-white rose, fragrant, very handsome in bud. Foliage is large and dark green.



Marchioness of Londonderry

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY. Flowers of great size, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance; shell shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Sometimes called the improved Gen. Jacqueminot. It has vigorous and healthy foliage; flowers are large and bright carmine red, very fragrant. Almost continuously in bloom. Good for cut flowers.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD. Deep rosy-pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; a beautiful rose in every respect.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Soft pink, of beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and remarkably free-flowering; always does well and stands very close to the top among fine roses.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the largest roses in cultivation. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a very strong grower, often making shoots four feet long in a single season, each tipped with an immense flower often five inches in diameter. The bush is almost thornless and a good bloomer. This rose deserves a place in every garden.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep velvety crimson, large and moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation and a splendid rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER. An upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are a bright cherry red, good size and of fine form.



Mrs. John Laing

Hybrid Rugosa Roses

These roses are fast becoming popular on account of their hardiness, beauty of foliage and free blooming qualities.

BELLE POITEVINE. Very free and branching, every tip laden with immense bouquets of large reddish pink roses. Buds very long; perfume exquisite. As hardy as any shrub and can be used with other shrubs in grouping or border planting to very good advantage.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Purest paper white, blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers; double, very sweet. A strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Flowers often measure five inches in diameter. Hardy and should be used freely with other shrubs.

CONRAD FERD. MEYER. An early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large, cup-shaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink.

NEW CENTURY. A cross between Clotilde Soupert and Rosa Rugosa Alba, favoring the Rugosa type in growth and general appearance; remarkably healthy and hardy. Flowers very large, full and double, borne in clusters; flesh-pink, with bright red center, all petals widely bordered with creamy white.

ROSA RUGOSA, Red and White. See description under Ornamental Shrubs.

Moss Roses

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. The prettiest and most satisfactory Moss Rose. No one should fail to have a few in the rose garden.

CRIMSON GLOBE. A good full deep crimson moss rose.

BLANCHE MOREAU. Lovely large, pure white.

Climbing Roses

BALTIMORE BELLE. Pale blush, almost white; very double flowers produced in clusters in profusion.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. A grand climbing rose that has no rival. It is a strong grower, often growing eight to ten feet the first season. The flowers are produced in great trusses, often thirty or forty in a cluster, appearing like large bouquets. The roses are small, semi-double, and of a bright crimson color. The bright, shining foliage remains in perfect condition throughout the summer. This rose may be trained to climb anywhere, on a trellis, fence, porch-pillar or fastened to the side of a house. It can also be grown in beds by pegging down the branches. It is a very free bloomer, retaining its bright crimson color unfaded.



Crimson Rambler



Dorothy Perkins

DOROTHY PERKINS. This magnificent new variety is the result of a cross of the Wichuraiana with the grand old rose Madam Gabriel Luizet. With us it has come through the winter in better shape than the Crimson Rambler. The leaves are glossy green, making it more ornamental than other roses when not in bloom. The flowers are of a large size for this class of rose, and are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty; very double. The petals are prettily rolled back and crinkled. Color a clear shell pink; does not fade, and fragrant.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. The old standard climbing rose that will always remain popular. Flowers very large, of a peculiar globular form, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. A strong, rapid grower.

SEVEN SISTERS. Blush, blooming in clusters.

YELLOW RAMBLER. The flowers are larger than those of the Crimson Rambler, but are not produced in as large clusters. We have found it rather tender.

Miscellaneous Roses

HARRISON YELLOW. The hardiest rose we have. Needs no winter protection. The flowers are yellow, semi-double and produced in great profusion, in early June.

PERSIAN YELLOW. The finest hardy yellow double rose grown. The flowers are of a deep golden color, produced very freely in June.

MEMORIAL ROSE. *Wichuriana*. A low trailing rose that follows the ground very closely. The flowers are produced in great profusion, in clusters, during July.

MADAME PLANTIER. This variety is a strong grower,

quite hardy and very free flowering. The flowers are white, double and of medium size, borne in large clusters and so plentifully that the long branches are often bent to the ground beneath their weight.

TREE ROSES. The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks about four feet from the ground, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or border. Care should be taken to give them good winter protection. We have them in red, pink and white, also in the Baby Rambler.

Hardy Climbing Vines

BETA GRAPE. This grape makes one of the best vines for covering porches and arbors. It is perfectly hardy without winter protection and produces an abundance of fruit of medium size, jet black and fair quality.

WILD GRAPE. A well-known native grape often used as a climbing vine. It has fine, luxuriant foliage and is perfectly hardy.

CLEMATIS. The Clematis should be grown in rich soil that will not become hard. They should be watered at least once a week, in the evening, if the season is dry, using a good sized pailful to each vine; but do not water every day. For winter protection cover the root with at least eight inches of well rotten manure, which should be taken off in early spring, leaving about one inch thick to keep the ground rich, moist and loose. They are the most beautiful of climbing vines, and will richly repay all care given them. All Clematis named here should have winter protection.

CLEMATIS HENRYII. Fine, very large, creamy white flowers. The best large white variety. A perpetual bloomer.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. The flowers when fully expanded are from three to five inches in diameter. Color violet purple, distinctly veined. Blooms in July.

CLEMATIS, MADAME EDWARD ANDRE. Flowers about the same size as the Jackmanni, crimson red in color.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. The flowers are white, small and star-shaped, very fragrant and so abundant as to almost hide the foliage. Plant vigorous, often growing twenty feet in a single season. It blooms late in the summer when most other vines are through blooming. Considered the best clematis grown.

CLEMATIS VITICELLA.

A free-growing and free-flowering sort. Small blue flowers, 1 in. in diameter.

CLIMBING CELASTRUS or BITTER SWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*). Very hardy. A strong grower, with large, fine leaves, yellow flowers and orange colored seed pods.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Siphon*). A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish-colored flowers, resembling in shape a pipe. Its flowers, however, are of little value compared to its fine light green leaves of large size, which retain their color from spring to fall.

ENGELMAN'S VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*). The best climbing vine for this climate, to cover brick or stone walls or any rough surface, as it clings without a trellis. It is a very rapid grower, often growing fifteen to twenty feet in a single season. In appearance it resembles the common Virginia Creeper, but the leaves are smaller and the whole vine presents a neater appearance. The foliage turns a bright crimson color in the autumn.

JAPAN or BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Unfortunately we have found this vine quite tender. It cannot be depended upon unless protected well during winter the first three or four years; after that it acquires hardiness, but should have some winter protection. Leaves smaller than the American Ivy and overlap one another.

MATRIMONY VINE. (See description in Shrubs.)

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. An old favorite vine, bearing scarlet, trumpet-shaped blossoms through summer and autumn.

YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Same habit as above with yellow blossoms.

VIRGINIA CREEPER or AMERICAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*). A popular, hardy, strong-growing, climbing vine with healthy foliage which turn a rich crimson color in the autumn. Fine for exposed places.



Clematis Jackmannii



Clematis Paniculata

Hardy Perennial Plants

There is no class of plants that will so richly repay the lover of flowers as the Hardy Perennial Plant. By judicious planting blossoms may be had from early spring until late fall. For planting in beds or borders or among shrubbery no flowering plants can be used to such advantage. Although most of the perennials listed are perfectly hardy without winter protection, yet it will greatly benefit them all if the plants are mulched with leaves, straw or rotted manure.

Achillea Eupatorium—FERN-LEAVED YARROW. Plant growing 3 to 4 feet, with finely cut foliage, and bright yellow flowers nearly all summer.

Achillea Millefolium Roseum—ROSY MILFOIL. Finely cut foliage, flat flower heads, color magenta.

Achillea Ptarmica Boule de Neige—BALL OF SNOW. Double flowers of the purest white, borne freely most of the summer; 1½ to 2 feet.

Achillea Ptarmica Fl. Pl.—"THE PEARL." The plant is entirely covered from July to autumn with small double snowy white flowers. Perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil or location. Valuable for cut flowers and for border planting.

ANCHUSA ITALICA—ALKANET or SEA BUGLOSS

Spreading plants of easy culture, growing 3 to 4 feet high and produce a mass of showy flowers nearly all summer.

Anchusa Italica—DROPMORE VARIETY. Rich gentian blue flowers.

Anchusa Italica—OPAL. Light blue flowers.

Aquilegia—COLUMBINES. The Columbines are among the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage, and are highly prized for cutting.



Aquilegia



Dahlias, Red Hussar

Artemesia Frigida—COLORADO MOUNTAIN FRINGE. A plant with silvery gray foliage, often used for borders.

ASTERS, HARDY—MICHAELMAS DAISIES or STARWORTS

Some of the showiest of our late flowering hardy plants. For best effect they should be planted in masses.

Aster Laevis Floribunda. Light heliotrope; 3 to 4 feet.

Aster Novae Angliae. Bright violet purple; 3 to 4 feet.

Aster Novi-Belgii—PERRY'S PINK. Reddish pink; 3 feet.

Bocconia Cordata—PLUME POPPY. Stately hardy perennial, growing 5 to 8 feet high, with finely cut foliage and numerous creamy white flowers borne in terminal panicles.

BOLTONIA—FALSE CHAMOMILE or FALSE STARWORT

Showy hardy perennial plants producing large, single Aster-like flowers during the summer and autumn months.

Boltonia Asteroïdes. Flowers pure white; 5 to 6 feet.

Boltonia Latisquana. Pink with a slight tinge of lavender; 4 to 6 feet.

CAMPANULAS or BELLFLOWERS

A popular class of flowering plants, carrying more sentiment and traditions with them from old time gardens than any other. They like a good rich soil and for the best results should be planted in a half shady place. The most famous of these plants is the *Campanula Medium* or Canterbury Bell, which is a biennial, living only two years.

Campanula Carpatica—CARPATHIAN HARE-BELL. A dwarf, compact perennial plant growing 6 to 8 inches high. Bears clear, blue flowers on erect stems from June until September. Excellent border plant.

CAMPANULAS or BELLFLOWERS—Continued

Campanula Carpatia Alba. A pure white form of the Carpathian Hare-Bell.

Campanula Medium—CANTERBURY BELLS. See description under Bellflower on preceding page. Blue, Pink or White.

Campanula Pyramidalis—CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. Grows 4 to 6 feet high and bears large blue flowers in August. Very conspicuous.

Clematis Recta—SHRUBBY CLEMATIS. One of the best hardy perennials, with handsome pure white flowers in very large, showy clusters during June and July.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—COREOPSIS. A showy and valuable perennial with an abundance of yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting. Blooms from early summer until frost.

DAHLIAS

One of the best summer and autumn flowering plants and now enjoying a wide popularity. The roots must be dug up after the first frosts and stored in cellar over winter. The following is a description of some of the best sorts:

Clifford W. Bruton. Very large, clear canary yellow.



Gladiolus



Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids

Golden Wedding. A giant in flower and plant. This is probably the largest of all Dahlias, while the color is that deep golden yellow found in the Golden Wedding Chrysanthemum. Not only entirely distinct, but excellent in color, length of stem and size. A gorgeous variety for the garden or exhibition.

Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white shading to a most delicate and charming shell pink. This grand Show Dahlia is one of the finest of that type. Flowers are mammoth in size, beautifully quilled and double. Very free and early.

Jack Rose. The best crimson for garden or cutting; that brilliant crimson red that makes the "Jack" Rose popular, and suggested the name.

Kriemhilde. Deep rosy pink with lighter center. A distinct and valuable variety as the flowers keep a long time after cutting. One of the finest Cactus Dahlias.

Lyndhurst. Brightest vermillion; the best bright red for cutting. An early, free and continuous bloomer with long, straight stems.

Red Hussar. Richest dazzling cardinal red. Strong vigorous grower and free bloomer on long stems.

Sylvia. Deep pink tinting to flesh pink at center; large, perfect form, on long stiff stems. One of the best for cutting or garden.

DELPHINIUMS or HARDY LARKSPURS

The Hardy Larkspurs deserve an important place in the perennial

border. The flower stalks of white and various shades of blue, are produced from the latter part of June until August.

Delphinium Belladonna. Most continuous bloomer of all Larkspurs, with delicate, clear turquoise blue flowers.

Delphinium Chinense. Dwarf variety, with fine feathery foliage and deep gentian blue flowers.

Delphinium Chinese Album. A form of the above with white flowers.

Delphinium Formosum. Old favorite, dark blue, with white center; 3 to 4 feet high. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Delphinium Gold Medal Hybrids. This is an extra fine strain of strong, vigorous habit, with immense spikes of large flowers from 2 to 3 feet long, mostly in fine shades of light blue.

Dianthus—HARDY GARDEN PINKS. Without the spicy fragrance of the hardy pinks a garden is incomplete; and their perfect form and rich coloring make them great favorites for summer bouquets.

Dianthus Barbatus—SWEET WILLIAM. A well known, old fashioned garden favorite; free flowering and very showy when in bloom.

Dianthus Latifolius Atrococcineus Fl. Pl.—EVERBLOOMING HYBRID SWEET WILLIAM. A variety producing masses of brilliant crimson flowers all season.

Dianthus—NEWPORT PINK. Watermelon pink or salmon, rose colored flowers borne during midsummer in massive heads on stems about 18 inches high.

Dicentra Spectabilis—BLEEDING HEART. An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing, and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade.



Gaillardia Grandiflora

Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora—FOX GLOVE. A well known garden plant, bearing spikes of long, tubular flowers. Needs winter protection.

Eupatorium Caelestimum—PERENNIAL AGERATUM. A hardy plant growing 18 to 24 inches high. Bears light blue flowers similar to the Ageratum, from August until frost.

Euphorbia Corollata—FLOWERING SPURGE. Grows 12 to 18 inches high, and bears from June until August, graceful, pure white flowers, which are like the Baby's Breath, but larger. Useful for cutting.

FUNKIA—PLANTAIN LILY

The broad, massive foliage of the Plantain Lilies makes them attractive even when not in flower. Especially adapted to moist and shady situations.

Funkia Coerulia. Spikes of light blue flowers and large, handsome, dark green foliage.

Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora. Bears pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September.

Gaillardia Grandiflora—BLANKET FLOWER. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting. Not affected by early frost.

Gypsophila Paniculata—BABY'S BREATH. A very graceful hardy perennial. Grows 2 to 3 feet high forming a large symmetrical clump. During August and September it produces masses of minute, pure white flowers borne on wiry stems. When cut it is very valuable in combination with other flowers.

Gypsophila Paniculata Flore Plena—DOUBLE FLOWERING BABY'S BREATH. This is a decided improvement on the single flowering Baby's Breath. The little double rosette-like flowers which are produced in large branching panicles 2 to 3 feet high, are not only valuable to cut for immediate use, but can be cut and dried, retaining their beauty for months.



Hibiscus, "Meehan's Mallow Marvels"

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is one of the most beautiful of flowers and so easily grown that no one should hesitate to plant freely of these bulbs. As cut flowers they are very showy and last several days. There is no flower with such a variety of coloring. If bulbs are planted at intervals of ten days, choice flowers may be had from the first of August until October. The bulbs must be taken up in October and placed in cellar until spring. We offer the following choice sorts:

America. Beautiful, soft flesh-pink (much like "Enchantress" Carnation), faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut-flower; it took the flower-loving world by storm when first introduced and holds undisputed first place among all Gladioli, with unabated popularity.

Baron Hulot. Rich, deep indigo blue. Besides being the only blue Gladiolus known, it is a really very fine sort.

Mrs. Francis King. A fine, strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet.

Glory of Holland. One of the finest new varieties introduced from Holland. The flowers are immense in size, pure white; plant vigorous. We believe this variety is destined to become the leading white sort.

Niagara. In color the flowers are a delightful cream shade with the two lower inside petals or segments blending to canary yellow. The throat is splashed with carmine, and the lower ends of the outside petals are also blushed with carmine. The stamens are purple and the stigmas pale carmine, this little addition in the coloring relieving the creamy effect of the petals. The flower spike is very erect and stout and is wrapped with broad, dark green foliage. The variety is evidently destined to lead in the cream colored varieties, in fact it would seem to be in a class all by itself.

Panama. A new seedling of America which resembles the parent variety in every way except that it is a much deeper pink. A grand variety which evokes words of praise wherever exhibited. Spike long, with flowers large and well arranged.

Peace. Flowers are large, of good form, correctly placed on a heavy straight spike. Beautiful white, with pale lilac feathering on inferior petals.



Hollyhocks

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

GLADIOLUS—Continued

Princeps. Rich crimson with very deep shadings in throat, and magnificent large white blotches on lower petals. Flowers as large and fine as an *Amaryllis* and probably the most magnificent sort as to size and beauty. Blooms for a long time.

Groffs "Silver Trophy" Mixture. This strain affords an unusually fine range of colors and has attracted attention on two continents. One of the finest mixtures possible to make.

Helenim Autumnale Superbum—SNEEZE WORT. Hardy plant of easy culture, in sunny location growing 4 to 6 feet high; producing during late summer and autumn spreading heads of golden yellow flowers.

Helenium Hoopesi. Plant growing about 2 feet high, bearing pure orange yellow flowers about 2½ inches across, in June and July.

Helenium, Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon yellow with large purplish black cone. August and September; 3 to 4 feet.

Helianthus Multiflorus Fl. Pl.—DOUBLE HARDY SUNFLOWER. Free flowering plant of easy culture, growing 3 to 4 feet high and producing in great profusion large double Dahlia-like golden yellow flowers during July and August.

Helianthus, Wolley Dod. Plant growing 4 to 6 feet, with deep yellow single flowers in September. Very good.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana—ORANGE SUNFLOWER. Hardy perennial growing 2 to 3 feet high, bearing deep golden yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, which appear from July and August until the end of summer. Valuable for cutting.

Heliopsis Scabra Zinniaflora. Double flowering form of the Orange Sunflower, growing about 24 inches high, and producing during July and August, golden yellow flowers closely resembling a Zinnia in form. Desirable cut flowers.

Hemerocallis Flava—YELLOW DAY LILY or LEMON LILY. One of the best and hardiest of all perennial plants, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with narrow, grass-like foliage, and deep lemon yellow, fragrant flowers from early June until well into July. The individual flower is of a rather short duration, but there is a rapid succession of bloom, so that each plant makes a good showing continuously during its flowering period.

Hemerocallis Florham. A choice variety with large, sweet scented, golden yellow flowers, during June and July.

Hemerocallis Fulva—TAWNY DAY LILY or GOLDEN LILY. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high with trumpet shaped flowers of a neutral orange color with darker shadings; June and July.

Hemerocallis Fulva Fl. Pl. A double form of the above.



German Iris, Florentina Alba

Hibiscus Moscheutos, Crimson Eye—MALLOW. A tall perennial plant growing about 4 feet high, producing immense pure white flowers with crimson center. The foliage is large, of a healthy green. August and September.

Hibiscus "Meehan's Mallow Marvels." A magnificent new strain of hardy Mallows, which for size and profusion of bloom and richness of coloring are among the most striking and beautiful perennials that grow. Flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter ranging in color through various shades of red, pink and white.

HOLLYHOCKS

Hollyhocks are undoubtedly among the most ornamental and handsome garden flowers, with their tall spikes, dotted all the way up with large flowers of the most lovely shades of colors. They fit in the smallest garden, and can be used with great effect in all kinds of borders, shrubbery, against the house or along the fence. No matter where they are planted they are always handsome, pleasing and ornamental. A slight protection during the winter will be beneficial. Should be treated as biennial. We offer them in double Red, Pink, White, Yellow and Maroon.

Iberis Gibraltarica—HARDY CANDYTUFT. Plant growing about 1 foot high with large white flowers, slightly tinged with rose.

Iberis Sempervirens—EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Valuable border plant, growing from 6 to 12 inches high with evergreen foliage, completely covered with flat heads of pure white flowers in early spring.

IRIS GERMANICA—GERMAN IRIS

No garden would seem complete without a collection of these well-known, old-fashioned plants which are of easy culture and among the best of our early flowering plants.

We offer the following choice varieties:

Florentina Alba. An excellent variety for cutting and an early bloomer. Flowers ivory white, tinged with lilac. Theorris variety of commerce.

Fragrans. White edged with blue; falls white with blue penciling.

Honorable. Intense yellow, falls a beautiful bronze.

Madam Chereau. Pure white, edged with azure blue; falls deep white with blue penciling.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Very fine large white.

Neclecta. Uprights fine blue; falls deep blue. Large flower.

Queen of the Gypsies. Dusky light bronze, falls purple red.



Japanese Iris, Apollo

IRIS KAEMPFERI—JAPANESE IRIS

The blooms rival the orchids in their richness, purity and exquisite shadings of color. They commence to bloom about mid-summer and continue for five or six weeks. They will thrive best in a deep, rich, moist soil. We offer the following fine sorts:

Apollo. Pure white, pink center.

Gold Bound. Pure white, one of the best.

Mahogany. Dark red shaded maroon.

Pyramid. Lilac blue, veined, white center each petal.

Templeton. Light violet, mottled reddish pink and white; triple flower; exceedingly fine.

Iris, Siberian Blue. Strong grower and very hardy. Flowers clear, rich blue, borne on long stems, making it valuable for cut flowers. Blooms later than German.

Iris, Dwarf Bearded. Purple. A dwarf Iris growing about ten inches high, coming in bloom early in April. Suitable for border effect or for planting in front of taller growing kinds.

LILIUM—LILIES

Lilium Auratum—GOLD BANDED LILY. The flowers are large and graceful, composed of six petals of a delicate ivory white, thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. Needs good winter protection.

Lilium Elegans Aurora.—Deep rich orange, suffused scarlet.

Lilium Elegans Bicolor. Bright red flushed, very showy and large.

Lilium Elegans Painted Chief. Bright flame color.

Lilium Elegans Robusta. Magnificent large flower; orange spotted black.

Lilium Elegans Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot, spotted, very fine.

Lilium Elegans Sanguineum. Very rich dark red with few spots.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum or Roseum. White, heavily spotted with rich rosy crimson. As cut flowers they remain in good condition a week or more after cutting. Should be well protected during winter.

Lilium Tigrinum—SINGLE TIGER LILY. A popular garden lily with large, bright orange scarlet blossoms, marked with dark spots.

Lilium Tigrinum Fl. Pl.—DOUBLE TIGER LILY. This magnificent lily is borne in immense clusters on tall stems. The flowers are very large, frequently six inches across, and very double. Color deep fiery red, spotted with black. Should be in every border.



Single Tiger Lily

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis). A well known little favorite. Should be planted in a partly shaded location.

Lobelia Cardinalis—CARDINAL FLOWER. Interesting hardy perennial, growing 2 to 4 feet high, producing vivid crimson flowers on long spikes in August and September. Very effective at their season of bloom.

Lychnis Chalcedonia Fl. Pl.—CAMPION. Plant of easy culture, growing 2 to 3 feet high, producing brilliant vermilion scarlet flowers in June and July. Showy border plant and good for cutting.

Lychnis Haageana. Grows about 12 inches high, with brilliant orange scarlet flowers in May and June.

Lysimachia Nummularia—CREEPING JENNY or MONEYWORT. Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow. It quickly forms a dense carpet, and bears bright yellow flowers which make it attractive.

Monarda Didyma Cambridge Scarlet—OSWEGO TEA. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high, with brilliant crimson scarlet flowers during July and August. Adapted to any soil or location.

Myosotis—FORGET-ME-NOT. Clusters of dainty blue flowers. Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses.

Nierembergia Rivularis—CUP FLOWER. Graceful dwarf plant bearing large creamy-white, cup-shaped flowers from June until October. Desirable for the rockery, but also succeed well in the border.

PAEONIES

We have given special attention to growing Paeonies for several years. We are offering some of the choicest varieties, which we have fully tested and found to be vigorous, good bloomers. The Paeonia is a well-known favorite that rivals the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring. Double flowers four to six inches across, borne in May and June, in the greatest profusion. Paeonies are an investment that increase in value and beauty each year. No skill or special attention is required to make them bloom.



Festiva Maxima Paeony

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

PAEONIES—Continued

- Achille.** Light flesh color. Fine large bloom; healthy, profuse bloomer.
- Agida.** Dark red, full and profuse bloomer. A general favorite.
- Couronne d'Or.** Very late. Good sized flowers of creamy white, reflecting golden tints from the collars of stamens inside; sometimes flaked carmine on center petals.
- Delachii.** Fine, dark crimson.
- Duchesse De Nemours.** Very fine cup-shaped bloom; sulphur white, with greenish reflex, fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late, and one of the best of the white sorts.
- Duke of Wellington.** Soft white, with pale, creamy white center.
- Festiva Maxima.** About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Paecy of them all. High built flowers borne on long stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.
- Floral Treasure.** A marvel in beauty and blooming quality; most exquisitely fragrant. The fine, clear, bright pink flower remains a long time in bloom, is very double, brilliant and perfect in outline.
- Golden Harvest.** Very striking, large, tri-colored blooms; guard-petals blush pink; center creamy blush white.
- Grandiflora Rubra.**—Extra large, perfect balls of blood red, magnificent flowers. Probably the largest Paecy in existence. Given good rich soil the flowers will be immense in size, often eight to nine inches across and so double as to appear like perfect balls. A massive late blooming, superb variety.
- Humei Pleno.** It is a large rose pink, compact, solid, glorious flower. On account of its immense size and good keeping qualities when cut, it is a popular market sort. A late bloomer.
- L'Esperance.** Exceedingly fine, vivid rose colored flowers, high, full center, very compact, early and free blooming, highly perfumed. The best rose-colored Paecy.
- Marie Lemoine.** Extra large, late, free flowering, ivory white. Very choice.
- Officinalis Rubra Pleno.** The well-known, very early, double crimson.
- Queen Victoria or Whitleyi.** A full, strong, white flower. A good bloomer.
- Rosea Magna.** Strong growing pink variety. Free bloomer.
- Rubra Triumphans.** Early bloomer; flowers like glowing crimson satin, intense, rich and brilliant; sweet scented.
- Victor Tri-colors.** Outer petals pale rose, mottled with pink; center ones yellowish white, with few red marks; very large, full and sweet.



Couronne d'Or Paeony



Phlox, Miss Lingard

Papaver Mudicaule—ICELAND POPPY. The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers.

Papaver Orientale—ORIENTAL POPPY. For brilliancy of color there is nothing to equal this flower. The flowers are five to seven inches across, produced on tall stems, and are of the most intense and brilliant crimson imaginable; each flower has a black spot in the center. Blooms in June.

Papaver Orientale Princess Victoria Louise. A fine salmon pink variety.

Pentstemon Barbatu Torreyi—BEARD TONGUE. Useful, showy, perennial plant, growing 3 to 4 feet high and bearing spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers in June and July.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

Among hardy perennial plants no class is of more importance than the Phloxes, succeeding in almost any position and flowering from mid-summer until late in the fall. Phloxes bloom the same summer after planting. Great improvements have been effected within the past few years. We now have them in clear, bright colors, as well as in the most delicate shades, blended in beautiful combinations which every one admires. No class of perennials have been so universally admired by visitors to our nursery as our blocks of Hardy Phloxes. The following varieties are among the choicest grown:

Bacchante. Tyrian-rose with crimson carmine eye.

Champs Elysee. Fine, richly purplish crimson, of compact form. Early.

Coquelicot. Brilliant orange-scarlet with deeper center.

Fraulein G. Von Lassburg. Extremely large florets and fine trusses. Pure white. A choice variety.

H. O. Wijers. Pure white, with crimson eye.

Madame Bezanson. Beautiful crimson, good bloomer. One of the best.

Miss Lingard. The earliest white, very long, loose, graceful panicles; the florist's favorite. Comes into bloom about July 1st.

Mrs. Jenkins. Early white, immense panicles. One of the best.

Pantheon. A large, beautiful, pure pink variety. We consider it the best pink.

Richard Wallace. White with violet red eye.

PHLOX HARDY PERENNIAL—Continued

R. P. Struthers. Rose carmine with claret eye. Very bright.
Robinson. A choice bright salmon colored variety.

White Lady. A good early white variety. Growth medium, flower clusters compact.

Van Hochberg. The richest crimson colored phlox. A good variety.

Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink). Low spreading stems, narrow, moss-like leaves. Flowers purplish-pink.

Physostegia Virginica—FALSE DRAGON-HEAD. One of the best summer blooming hardy perennials, forming large bushes 3 to 5 feet high, bearing spikes of beautiful, tubular, soft pink flowers in July and August.

Platycodon Grandiflorum—BALLOON FLOWER or JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Blooms constantly from July until late in September; flowers large, bell-shaped, of a deep shade of blue. An extremely rapid grower, making a dense branching bush 2 to 3 feet high.

Platycodon Grandiflorum Album. WHITE JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Same as above only flowers are white.

Plumbago Larpentae—LEAD WORT. Good border plant of dwarf spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, producing an abundance of beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months.

Pyrethrum Roseum. A popular border plant with beautiful foliage. The flowers are graceful, continuing in bloom a long time.

Pyrethrum Uliginosum—GIANT DAISY. A hardy, tall growing plant, throwing out innumerable long stems which bear clusters of large pure white flowers with yellow centers. The plants are exceedingly showy and valuable for cut flowers. Blooms late in the summer and continues until cut off by frost. No garden should be without at least a few of these plants.

Ribbon Grass (Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata). Green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white.

Rudbeckia—"GOLDEN GLOW" CONE FLOWER. A well-known popular plant, a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces masses of double golden yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers from July to September.

Rudbeckia, Nitida "Autumn Sun." Plant growing 4 to 6 feet high, bearing attractive single flowers with broad petals of light primrose yellow during August and Sept.



Rudbeckia, "Golden Glow"



Shasta Daisy "Alaska"

Salvia Pitcheri—MEADOW SAGE. Plant growing 3 to 4 feet high. Very attractive during early autumn with its mass of rich gentian blue flowers.

Salvia Uliginosa. Similar to the above but a little stronger growing. The cornflower blue flowers with white throats are produced freely from June until October.

Scabiosa Caucassica—BLUE BONNET. Handsome border plant, producing flowers in a beautiful shade of lavender, on stems 18 to 24 inches, from June until September.

Sedum Spectabilis. Plant growing about 18 inches high, with light green, glaucous foliage, large heads of showy rose colored flowers in late autumn.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska." Large, pure white flowers, produced freely nearly all summer, on long stems. Excellent for cutting.

Spirea Aruncus—GOATS BEARD, MEADOW SWEET. Plant with attractive foliage, growing 3 to 4 feet high and producing in June and July, long feathery panicles of white flowers.

Spirea Chinensis. A handsome species growing about 2 feet high, bearing large heads of silvery pink flowers in June and July.

Statice Latifolia—SEA LAVENDER. Very graceful hardy perennial. Sometimes called Lavender Baby's Breath because of its resemblance to that flower in form and numerous minute lavender flowers. Valuable to use in bouquets. After cut and dried they last for months.

Valeriana Officinalis—HARDY GARDEN HELIOTROPE. Hardy erect growing perennial, 3 to 4 feet, with branching stems, each terminated with cluster of rosy tinted white flowers, with a heliotrope odor; June and July.

Vinca Minor—TRAILING MYRTLE. An evergreen trailing plant, very adaptable for covering ground under trees and shrubs where grass will not grow. Valuable for covering graves.

Viola Cornuta Admiration—TUFTED PANSIES. These plants flower continuously for six or seven months in the year. Their flowers are not so large as those of the Pansy, but their bright colors and free flowering habit makes them fine additions to any garden. Flowers purple with dark blotch.

Viola Cornuta Lutea Splendens. Same as above. Rich golden yellow flowers.

Viola Cornuta White Perfection. Same as above. A fine white.

Violets Hardy. Large, deep blue, very fragrant. Perfectly hardy if given winter protection of leaves or straw. Should be planted in every garden.

Yucca Filamentosa—ADAM'S NEEDLE. An effective herbaceous plant, with long, narrow, bright green leaves. The flowers are creamy white, bell-shaped, produced on long stems 3 to 4 feet high.



Buckthorn

Ornamental Hedges

ARBOR VITAE. Suffers from want of sufficient moisture in the soil if planted on exposed and dry locations. Very desirable in protected locations.

BARBERRY, GREEN-LEAVED (See description under Ornamental Shrubs). A desirable hedge plant having yellow flowers in June, followed by clusters of red berries in the fall. Fruit may be used same as cranberries.

BARBERRY, PURPLE-LEAVED. Makes a loose, pretty hedge. Purple leaves and yellow flowers, followed by red berries. Very hardy.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus Catharticus*). A well-known ornamental hedge plant that stands close pruning without injury. Where trimmed the leaves soon cover the cut, making the hedge appear like a smooth and glossy wall of living green. It does not cause annoyance by sprouting from the roots like the lilac and many other plants used for hedges. It is more desirable, ornamental and satisfactory for either garden or division line between lots than any fence that can be bought. As a hardy shrub there is nothing superior to it. In the most exposed situations on the prairie where such trees as the Cottonwood, Poplar, Box Elder and many other varieties suffer from drought and cold dry winters, the Buckthorn hedge stands uninjured to the very tip of every branch and twig. It bids defiance to the severest frosts of winter and the most parching heats of summer. The leaves are of a rich, healthy green color, remaining in perfect condition throughout the summer. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept down to any size desired by frequent trimming. In order to get a pretty hedge the plants must be trimmed severely the first few years so as to get numerous strong branches near the ground. The principal thing in growing a hedge is to get it thick at the very bottom. The plants are generally set eight to twelve inches apart in single rows, but where a very thick and dense hedge is required the plants are set in double rows, each row about nine inches apart and the plants

eighteen inches apart in the row, placing the plants diagonally opposite in each row. The plants should be cut back at least half their length immediately after planting. Some hedge plants are very particular as to the time for trimming, but not so with the Buckthorn. It will stand trimming at any time. It is best to trim as soon as the hedge is ill-shaped. The first summer the hedge will not need trimming more than once or possibly twice, but after this it will need trimming two or three times each year. If the hedge is attended to at the right time it requires but little work to keep it properly trimmed.

CURRENT, ALPINE (See description under Ornamental Shrubs). We consider this one of the choicest hedge plants where a low hedge, eighteen or twenty-four inches is desired.

DOGWOOD, RED TWIGGED (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

HYDRANGEA, HARDY (See description under Ornamental Shrubs). Suitable to plant for division lines between lots.

ROSA RUGOSA (See description under Ornamental Shrubs). This hardy and valuable shrub is now being extensively used for hedges.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE (See description under Ornamental Shrubs). Generally known as Bridal Wreath. Makes a very graceful, beautiful hedge, and should be more universally planted, especially as division lines between lots and similar locations.

WILLOW, GOLDEN. Makes a very rapid, coarse-growing hedge, suitable for screening in back lots or gardens. The bark is of a golden yellow color and makes a very pretty appearance during winter and early spring.

Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees

All nursery-grown, transplanted trees that with ordinary care will insure their safe removal. The seed from which we grow our Box Elder, Elm, Maple and Ash are from native Minnesota trees grown near our nursery. We know by experience that the farther North the seed is gathered the hardier the tree will be. The vitality and hardiness of the tree inheres in the seed. Box Elder and Red Cedar from the South are worthless here and many other trees more or less so. We advise caution in buying stock from the South and East.

ASH, GREEN or WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*). Very hardy.

Valuable for forest planting on our Western prairies. A fine, medium sized tree of upright growth, that thrives in all kinds of soil. It is long lived and very desirable. A native of Minnesota.

One of the most satisfactory trees for street planting that we have.

BALM OF GILEAD or BALSAM POPLAR (*Populus balsamifera*).

A remarkably rapid growing tree with luxuriant foliage.

BASSWOOD or AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia Americana*). A

close headed, upright native tree with large leaves and fragrant blossoms.

BIRCH, CANOE (*Betula Papyrifera*). A native desirable tree with

white bark. We consider this variety superior to the European White Birch.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Betula Laciniata Pendula*).

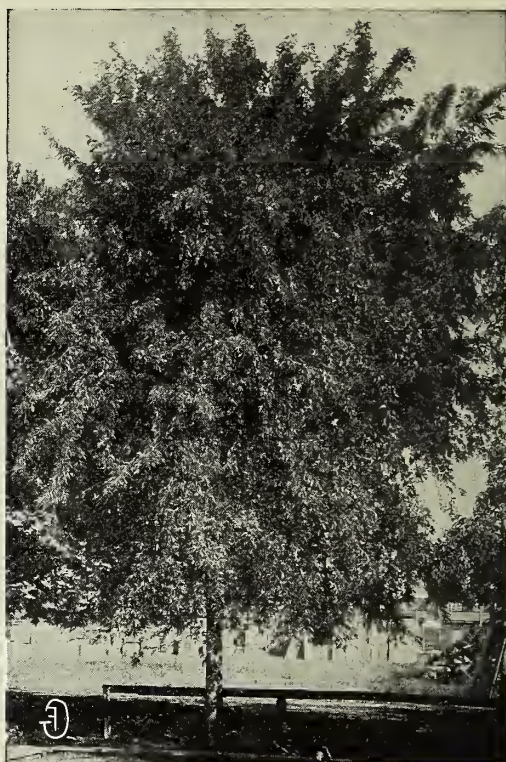
It has no rival among hardy ornamental trees. A graceful tree with silvery bark. It has slender, drooping branches and delicately cut foliage. Presents a combination of attractions rarely met with in a single tree. Requires moisture, should not be planted in dry situations unless watered freely.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE (*Betula Alba*). A medium size tree

of rapid growth. Very ornamental, both winter and summer, having white bark.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*). A native species of great

size and majesty; bark very dark, deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from 13 to 17 leaflets; nut round.



Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple

BUTTERNUT (*Juglans cinerea*). A native tree of medium size, spreading head, reddish colored dark foliage; very thick; nut oblong and rough.

BOX ELDER (*Acer Negundo*). Hardy. A native tree of spreading habit and rapid growth. Very popular as a timber tree on our Western prairies. Thrives in sandy soils, where the Elm does not grow so well. We advise planting Box Elder and Green Ash in very sandy soils.

CATALPA, HARDY (*Catalpa Speciosa*). In sheltered locations, when the tree becomes well established, it is hardy. The trunk should be protected, as it is liable to sunscald when young. Flowers in large panicles, showy and fragrant. Very large heart-shaped leaves. A desirable lawn tree.

ELM, CAMPERDOWN WEEPING. Grafted six to eight feet high forms a handsome head, spreading habit. The foliage is large, luxuriant, dark green. A desirable weeping tree.

ELM, WHITE or AMERICAN (*Ulmus Americana*). This native tree is noted for its gracefulness, beauty and majesty. It is hardy and of rapid growth. The White Elm is by far the best tree we have for street or park planting where the soil is fairly rich. It is a rapid grower, clean in habit, does not split as badly in a storm as most trees, and all things considered, we have no tree equal to it. Should be used in timber planting on our Western prairies, as it endures extreme heat and cold. It is very long lived.

ELM, RED (*Ulmus Fulva*). Very hardy, of spreading, straggling growth.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentalis*). Makes a very handsome tree. It has Elm-like leaves, rough bark, and bears brownish black berries in the fall.

HORSE CHESTNUT, OHIO BUCKEYE (*Aesculus Glabra*). Hardy on clay soil. In May it is covered with erect spikes of white flowers, and later with large brown nuts. Very ornamental all summer.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch

HARDY FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

A hardy ornamental tree with compound leaves, often two feet long, that present a tropical appearance.

LOCUST, BLACK or YELLOW (*Robinia Pseud acacia*).

Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant. Valuable for ornamental planting.

LARCH, EUROPEAN (*Larix Europea*). An elegant rapid growing pyramidal tree. Small drooping branches, foliage dark green. Resembles an Evergreen in the summer.

MAPLE, HARD (*Acer Saccharinum*). A slow grower, fine foliage, stately form. Not adapted to dry, exposed locations.

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*). An ornamental tree with long, dark green leaves. It will do well in protected locations.

MAPLE, SOFT or SILVER (*Acer Dasycarpum*). A rapid grower, hardy and easily transplanted. Foliage green above and silvery white beneath. One of the best to plant where immediate shade is wanted.

MAPLE, SCHWEDLERS or BLOOD LEAVED (*Acer Schwedleri*). A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. In mid-summer the foliage is a purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. One of the finest ornamental trees.

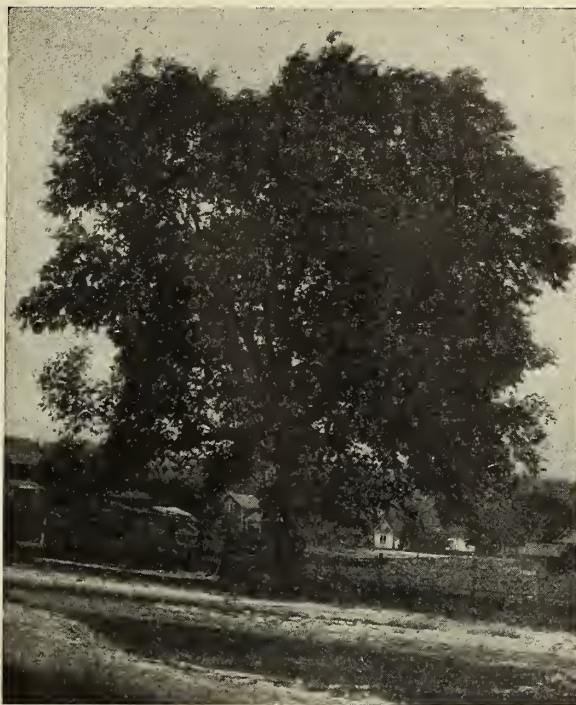
MAPLE, SIBERIAN (*Acer Tartaricum Ginnala*). Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium-sized or small leaves; makes a very pretty small tree. Brilliant crimson in autumn.

MAPLE, WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED (*Acer dasycarpum Wierii*). *laciniatum*). A variety of Silver Maple with deeply and delicately cut foliage, green above and silvery white beneath. The branches are slender and drooping, presenting a most interesting, attractive and graceful appearance. A pretty tree for the lawn and can also be used to good advantage for lining drives. Easily transplanted and of rapid growth.

MOUNTAIN ASH, AMERICAN (*Pyrus Americana*). Very hardy, but of slow growth.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). A handsome and hardy tree covered with large clusters of white flowers in the spring, and later with bunches of red berries that hang on until winter. Choice ornamental tree.

MOUNTAIN ASH, OAK-LEAVED. A remarkably fine lawn tree with oak-shaped leaves.



American White Elm

MOUNTAIN ASH, WEeping (*Pyrus Aucuparia Pendula*). One of the finest of lawn trees, grows rapidly and is hardy. Branches should be pruned back severely each spring to make them droop evenly and thickly around the trunk.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (*Morus Alba Tatarica*). An ornamental tree with drooping branches; fruit resembles blackberries.

MULBERRY, TEAS' WEeping (*Morus Tatarica Pendula*). A weeping tree with an umbrella-shaped head and slender drooping branches. The leaves are glossy green and healthy.

POPLAR, BOLLEANA (*Populus Alba Bolleana*). A compact, upright grower. The leaves are dark green on the upper surface and snow white beneath. The bark is silvery gray. A neat tree, superior to Silver Poplar.

POPLAR, CANADIAN. A rapid growing poplar of recent introduction. This tree is especially valuable on account of its hardiness for planting on the prairies or other exposed places.

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus Carolinensis*). A tree that is rapidly becoming popular. An erect, rapid grower, with large, bright green leaves. Valuable for street planting or for screens.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus Fastigiata*). Often attains a height of 100 feet. Hardy. Remarkable for its erect, close, columnar form. Indispensable in ornamental planting to break ordinary outlines of other trees.

POPLAR, NORWAY. One of the most rapid growing trees. Leaves are large and bright green.

POPLAR, RUSSIAN (*Populus Certinensis*). A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form. Resembles the Cottonwood, but is far more desirable.

POPLAR, SILVER (*Populus Alba*). Of rapid growth, spreading habit, hardy anywhere. Leaves glossy green above and silver white underneath.

WILLOW, LAUREL-LEAVED (*Salix Pentandra*). This is very ornamental, with large dark green leaves that shine as if varnished. Of close habit; a hardy, rapid grower. It scarcely resembles a Willow.

WILLOW, GOLDEN (*Salix Vitellina Aurea*). Very hardy anywhere. A very rapid grower, making a large, handsome tree. Bark light golden yellow. We recommend planting this Willow on the prairies, on the most exposed places. It makes a good screen, windbreak or tree.

WILLOW, NIOBE. A beautiful natural weeping tree with golden bark. A very attractive tree both winter and summer.

WILLOW, WHITE (*Salix Vitellina*). This is a well-known and well-tried Willow. It is desirable for shelter belts and exposed places. Rapid grower. One of the best trees for planting on the prairie.

WILLOW, WISCONSIN WEeping (*Salix Dolorosa*). Naturally of a drooping habit. The best weeping willow for this climate. Perfectly hardy.



Horse Chestnut

Evergreens

All nursery grown, several times transplanted. Furnished with an abundance of fibrous roots. Easily transplanted if care is taken not to expose roots to sun or wind.

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN or WHITE CEDAR (*Thuja Occidentalis*). A native Evergreen, valuable for ornamental planting.

ARBOR VITAE, PYRAMIDAL (*Thuja Orientalis*, Var. *Pyramidalis*). Of upright, pyramidal growth and compact habit.

ARBOR VITAE, SIBERIAN (*Thuja Siberica*). Somewhat resembles the American Arbor Vitae, but is hardier, more compact in growth and holds its color better in the winter. Valuable for ornamental planting or hedges.

CEDAR, RED (*Juniperus Virginiana*). A hardy native tree, valuable for screens, hedges or ornamental planting.

FIR, BALSAM (*Abies Balsamea*). A slender, compact tree; not reliable unless planted in moist soil.

JUNIPER SAVIN (*Juniperus Sabina*). A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in poorest soils. Very suitable for rockwork.

PINE, MOUNTAIN or MUGHO (*Pinus Mughus*). Very hardy, long lived, desirable for ornamental planting. Slow grower, very bushy.

PINE, WHITE (*Pinus Strobus*). This variety is reliable if planted in protected locations.



Arbor Vitae



Norway Spruce

PINE, SCOTCH (*Pinus Sylvestrus*). Very hardy, rapid grower, easily transplanted. One of the hardest for shelter belts.

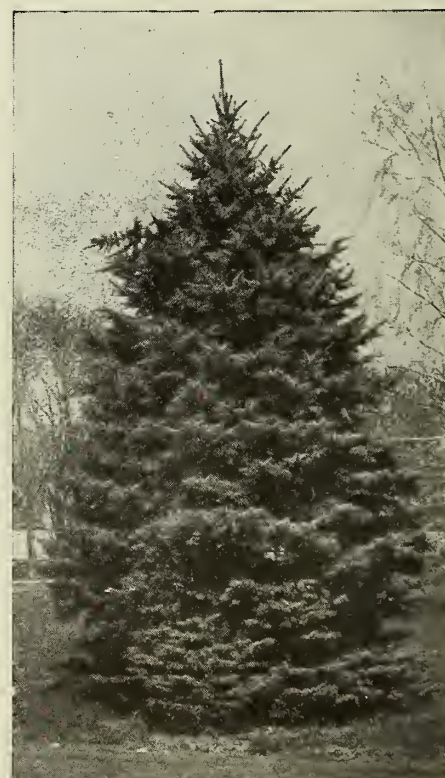
SPRUCE, BLACK HILL (*Picea Canadensis*). A variety easily transplanted and one that can be depended upon. Very sturdy and stocky, but of rather slow growth. A very fine lawn tree.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE (*Picea Pungens*). The most beautiful of all Evergreens. It is of beautiful, compact, symmetrical habit, with bluish-green leaves.

SPRUCE, KOSTERS COLORADO BLUE (*Picea Pungens glauca Kosteriana*). The finest of all blue Evergreens. A rapid, vigorous grower with stiff, close branches; a brilliant, rich silvery blue foliage.

SPRUCE, NORWAY (*Picea Excelsa*). Very hardy. A rapid, fine grower. An elegant tree of pyramidal form and drooping habit. Very desirable for screens or shelter belts.

SPRUCE, WHITE (*Picea Alba*). A desirable, compact, symmetrical Evergreen.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Hardy Apples

We have decided to catalogue nothing but such varieties of Apples and Crabs as have been well tried and have proven the most satisfactory in our Northern climate.

ANISIM. A valuable apple of Russian origin. Fruit of medium size, good flavored. A heavy bearer.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. (Russian). A well-known and highly esteemed variety. It bears young, regularly and abundantly, fruit of excellent quality. Of large size and beautifully colored; excellent for cooking, either green or ripe. Flavor, a sprightly sub-acid. Season, August to September.

HIBERNAL. (Russian). A perfect ironclad in constitution. The hardiest apple we know of. An early and regular bearer, very productive. The fruit is large and resembles the Duchess. Good for cooking. November to March.

IOWA BEAUTY. Strong, upright grower. Fruit large, good quality and a little later than the Duchess.

LONGFIELD. (Russian). A young and regular bearer. Fruit of good quality, but rather small for market. November to February.

MALINDA. Greenish yellow, medium size; a good eating apple. January to March.

McMAHON'S WHITE. Originated in Wisconsin. Fruit extra large, almost white; a fine cooking and eating apple. Season, December.

MILWAUKEE. A large, productive and good keeping variety. Tree hardy and a good grower.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Originated in Wisconsin. A fine, large, greenish yellow apple of good quality. Season, December to June.

OKABENA. Originated in Minnesota. Tree a fine grower, straight and symmetrical. Fruit medium size and good quality. Ripens shortly after the Duchess.



Milwaukee

PATTEN'S GREENING. One of the best apples for the North, fully as hardy as the Duchess. Fruit large, green; flesh white, excellent for cooking and eating. November to January.

PEERLESS. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium size, yellowish green with stripes of carmine. Tree vigorous and straight.

PETER. Large, red, sub-acid; resembling the Wealthy. Tree upright and of good habit.

TETOSKY (Russian). Tree is upright, forming an open head. Comes to bearing extremely early. Fruit is medium size, nearly round, beautifully striped with red. Flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic. Of excellent dessert quality. Tree not long lived. July to August.

UNIVERSITY. A hardy, promising, vigorous, straight growing tree. Fruit large, excellent quality and good keeper.

WEALTHY. Originated at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. Fruit of the very best quality. Tree vigorous, fruit large, regular, bright carmine striped on yellow ground. It bears when very young. A good market variety. November to March.

WOLF RIVER. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit very large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. A hardy, strong-growing tree. December to January.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium, round, rather conical; skin yellow, almost transparent, flesh very crisp, sub-acid and of a good quality. A very excellent early market apple, especially valuable for culinary purposes. Inclined to blight.



Wealthy

Hardy Crab Apples

EARLY STRAWBERRY. The earliest crab. Beautiful, medium size and of good eating quality. Tree blights quite badly. Season, August.

FLORENCE. Large, light yellow streaked with red. A heavy, early bearer. No orchard should be without a few trees of this variety.

HYSLOP. A good winter crab. Fruit large, sub-acid. Tree hardy but somewhat subject to blight. November to February.

LYMAN'S PROLIFIC. Originated near Excelsior, Minn. Tree a slow grower and crooked, free from blight, and attains a large size. Fruit of good size, resembling the Hyslop in appearance, but of much better quality. A good home and market sort. Season September to December.

MARTHA. Originated near Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. Very hardy and vigorous but shy bearer. Fruit red; size about the same as Transcendent. September to December.

MINNESOTA. An exceedingly fine and hardy crab. Large, yellow, flesh tender and highly flavored. A good keeper. Rather slow to come into bearing. Season September to December.

TRANSCENDENT. A tree well known for hardiness and productiveness. A very rapid grower. It occasionally blights. Flesh yellow, crisp and of excellent flavor. September to October.

WHITNEY NO. 20. Very hardy, productive, handsome in foliage. A dessert apple of good quality. Color red, flesh juicy, tender and rich. Comes into bearing very early. Season, September.



Whitney Crab

VIRGINIA. A fine grower, free from blight. Fruit size of Transcendent, color red. A good home and market variety. September to October.

Plums

Plum trees do well as far north as Manitoba. No one need hesitate to plant any of the varieties named in this catalogue. This fruit is valuable for cooking or eating uncooked. A profitable fruit for market.

Fruit may be had for two months if proper selection of varieties is made. Some varieties are not fruitful when standing alone, and should be planted near some other variety which has perfect blossoms. It is therefore desirable to mix the varieties in the row. About ten feet apart is the proper distance to plant them. The pollen at this distance will easily pollinize the nearest trees.



Sapa Plum

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW HYBRID PLUMS

OPATA. A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum. The tree bears exceedingly early, often loaded with fruit the year following planting. The color of the flesh is green, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acids of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Ripens during the latter part of July.

SAPA. We have fruited this wonderful plum for the past three years. We have had many trees three years old in the nursery rows bear over one-half bushel of fine luscious fruit. The fruit is of a dark purple color, being the same color through to the pit. It is very fine for eating from the tree and is unexcelled for canning. Trees planted this season will be full of fruit next year. Ripens early.

CHENEY. Fruit of medium size, firm and of excellent quality; a very early plum.

DE SOTO. Fruit large, almost red, flesh solid, rich, juicy and sweet. The most reliable plum. Profitable for market. It is inclined to overbear. The ground should be well manured when they come into bearing.

FOREST GARDEN. Fruit large, oblong, red and yellow. Highly flavored. Ripens early.

HAWKEYE. Fruit large, mottled red, flesh firm, excellent quality. A good market variety.

ROCKFORD. Good size, round, purple, thin skin, good quality.

SURPRISE. A new and highly esteemed variety. Fruit large and of good quality.

WEAVER. Large, oblong, red, flesh firm, good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and very productive.

WOLF. Fruit large, perfect freestone, small pit. A good grower and very productive. August.

HANSKA, CHERESOTA, TOKA, INKPA, KAGA. We also have a limited stock of these five varieties, which we will be pleased to sell in small lots.

COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM. Originated in Minnesota. The fruit resembles the plum but has a cherry flavor. Tree bears the second year after planting, and is perfectly hardy anywhere. The fruit is very fine for cooking or canning.

Cherries

Plant on well drained land; set trees about four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Distance apart about eight feet. A lath screen protector around the body of the tree greatly prolongs its life.

EARLY RICHMOND. Red, acid, excellent for cooking or drying. Tree a free grower and productive. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Fair size, blackish red, juicy, rich and good. Tree of dwarf habit.

HOMER. Of the few varieties of cherries which succeed in Minnesota, the Homer seems to give the best satisfaction. The leading cherry grower of Minnesota says: "The Homer cherry is the earliest and the most prolific bearer and the largest and sweetest of anything grown in the West, and from my experience of forty years is most cordially recommended for general trial."

OSTHEIM (Russian). One of the hardiest. Fruit large; flesh tender, juicy and quite sweet. Latter part of July.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF CHERRY. A dwarf cherry growing about four feet high. Fruit of fair size, and an early bearer.

WRAGG. Dark purple, extra fine quality, hardy and productive. July.



Homer Cherry



Perfection

POMONA. Of good size; beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent, red; sweet and good, has but few and small seeds; is easily picked; hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy; most productive; continues long in profitable bearing; retains its foliage; hangs on bush in good condition; comes into bearing early; is easily and cheaply picked.

PERFECTION. A new, very promising variety. In color it is a beautiful bright red and of size larger than the Fay's Prolific, the clusters average larger and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch.

PRINCE ALBERT. A late ripening variety, very profitable for market.

RED DUTCH. An old, well-known variety. Very productive, medium size, bright red, long bunches. Ripens early, good quality. Profitable.

VICTORIA. Large, bright red; bunches very long; an erect grower; late.

WHITE GRAPE. The best white. Large, mild flavored, good for table.

Currants

Very hardy anywhere; stand neglect well. For best results plant in good soil enriched by liberal manuring. Plant in rows six feet apart and four feet in the row. Cultivate well or mulch heavily. Old wood should be cut out to invigorate the bush, and that a free circulation of air may pass through the bush. Currant worms can be destroyed by using one ounce of powdered white hellebore mixed with two gallons of water.

BLACK CHAMPION. An English variety of great value, sweet and delicious. Plant a strong grower, very prolific. Often fruits when two years old.

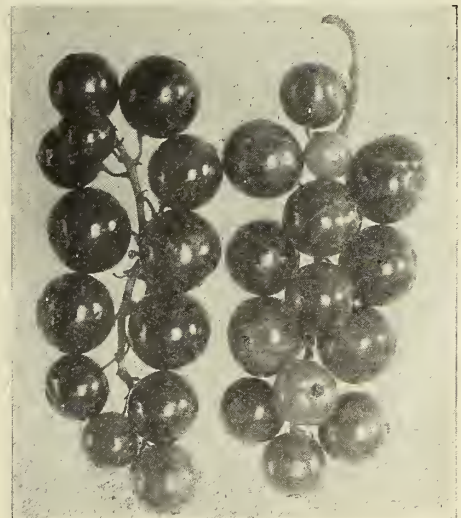
BLACK NAPLES. Very large; black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Productive.

CHERRY. Large, deep red, rather acid; bunches short; plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Plant of spreading habit. One of the largest red currants grown. Very prolific and easy to pick. Color red, flavor superior to Red Dutch. Not quite hardy in the Far North.

LONDON MARKET. For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in both bunch and berry, a better bearer. For any use—home garden or market—one of the best.

NORTH STAR. Strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of room and the ground kept well enriched. Bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced. Hardy, vigorous productive; extra quality.



Pomona

Gooseberries

Plant and treat the same as Currants.

CARRIE. When young the Carrie has a vigorous, erect, upright growth, and as it begins to bear heavily its branches take on a spreading form. The foliage is abundant, the leaves plentiful, large, thick and glossy on the upper side; the fruit is smooth and oval in shape. The green fruit is a transparent green, turning to a rich wine or deep maroon color when fully ripe; is pleasant sub-acid, most excellent flavor, the skin tender, the flesh fine-grained and meaty. Good sized specimens are three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It produces from one to five berries for each fruiting bud. This increased number of berries to a cluster gives the Carrie gooseberry greater efficiency in producing abundant crops of fruit than other varieties that bear only one or more berries in a cluster, and is of prime importance to every grower of the gooseberry who is seeking the greatest profit for his time and investment. It bears fruit freely the second year after planting. This one feature of short credit is of great advantage to the amateur and commercial fruit-grower. Fruit plants are not kept so much for their appearance as for what they can produce in fine fruit.

COLUMBUS. The largest gooseberry grown. The fruit is handsome, greenish yellow; quality excellent. Plant vigorous and productive. It merits a place in every garden.

DOWNING. Greenish white, large, oval, hardy, healthy and productive.

HOUGHTON. Fruit pale red, medium size, roundish oval, sweet and very productive. The hardiest of well tried varieties.

PEARL. A robust grower, free from mildew and very productive. Fruit of excellent quality and resembles the Downing, but is larger. A very heavy bearer.

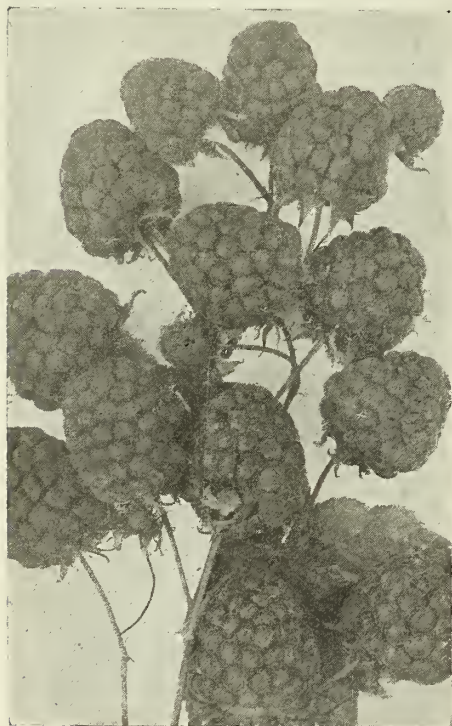
RED JACKET or JOSSELYN. An American seedling. Fruit of very large size, smooth, red, and of the best quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and prolific. Its great point of value is that it has not mildewed. Best for general planting.



Columbus Gooseberry

Raspberries

Plant Raspberries in rows seven feet apart and three feet in the row, setting them a little deeper than they naturally grew, and firm the soil well around the roots. At the time of planting cut the canes back to six inches. Cultivate often, keeping the ground loose and clean. Do not allow the ground to become ridged. Not more than five or six canes should be allowed to grow in a hill; the rest should be treated as weeds; clean out the old wood immediately after fruiting. In the spring cut the canes back to four feet. For best results the canes should be covered with earth late in the fall.



Minnetonka Ironclad

COLUMBIAN. An immense raspberry, both in cane and in fruit, enormously productive. It is unrivaled for family use, and is one of the best for canning, retaining to a large extent its form, color and flavor. Not perfectly hardy unless given good winter protection.

CUTHBERT. A well-known variety with very large, bright red berries, firm and of fine quality.

KING. Pronounced the best early red raspberry by many of the leading horticulturists. Plant a strong grower, very hardy and productive. Berry is firm, a good shipper; large size; beautiful bright scarlet color; ripens with the earliest.

LOUDON. Originated in Wisconsin. Berries red, large, firm and late. Plant hardy, vigorous and productive. A good shipper. Will stand without winter protection except in very trying locations.

MINNETONKA IRONCLAD. Originated near Lake Minnetonka, and has had a thorough trial in all sections of the Northwest. It is undoubtedly the hardiest variety ever introduced, and this fact alone would make it worthy of a place in every garden, but it has many other good qualities, the berries are large, rich crimson color, firm and of excellent quality. It does not go to pieces in canning, but retains its color, form and flavor. The bush is healthy and vigorous, and yields enormous crops of berries.

MARLBORO. One of the most profitable for market. Fruit very large, bright red, firm and of fine quality. A good shipper.

MILLER. A popular market variety, and one of the earliest to ripen. The bush is hardy even without covering. Fruit bright red and of good quality.

SUNBEAM. A new variety recently introduced by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota State Experiment Station at Brookings. Prof. Hanson does not claim this new variety to be larger or of better quality than some other kinds, but claims it will stand without protection on the prairies of Dakota. Those who have tried growing raspberries on the exposed prairie know how difficult it is and will be glad to learn of this new variety.



Ancient Briton Blackberry

Dewberries

LUCRETIA. This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries. Should be mulched to keep the berries off the ground. Fruit large and rich. The earliest blackberry.

Grapes

Plant in rows eight feet apart and six feet in the row. Select land that has good surface drainage, a southern exposure being the best, to ripen the fruit early. When planting cut back to two buds. In the fall cut back to four or five buds and cover up with five or six inches of earth. Uncover in the spring as soon as the frost is out. After the buds start, leave only the two best buds and rub off all others as they appear. Let two canes grow the second year; in the fall cut one of them back to three buds and the other to four feet. When the grape is five or six years old four or five canes may be left. In pruning remember that wood which has borne fruit once never bears again. It is the young wood only that bears fruit. Grape vines may be trained on trellises, stakes, buildings, fences, etc.

AGAWAM. Dark red, bunch and berries very large. Ripens about with Concord.

BETA. A new perfectly hardy variety that will stand without covering. The fruit is of medium size, jet black and of fair quality. Valuable for covering arbors, etc.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. A fine new grape. The berries are larger than Concord, nearly round, flesh rather firm but tender; has very few seeds; quality rich and sweet. Plant is healthy and vigorous; it ripens early.

CONCORD. A well-known black grape, medium size, early and of fair quality. Vine hardy, healthy and productive.

DELAWARE. Light red, bunches and berries small to medium size. Requires strong soil and good culture.

JANESVILLE. Black, medium size, very compact clusters, ripens early. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

MOORE'S EARLY. Black, earlier and larger than Concord, but not as productive.

POCKLINGTON. White, bunch and berries large. Ripens about with Concord.

WORDEN. Bunch and berries large; ripens before Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive.

RASPBERRIES—Continued

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. We have not thoroughly tested this promising variety yet, but from what we have seen of it, we consider it worthy of a trial. It is described as follows: "Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equalling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green, leathery foliage. Every raspberry grower should test it."

Black Raspberries

GREGG. Late, very large, firm and of fine flavor, not quite as hardy as Ohio. A popular market sort.

OHIO. Berry early, medium size, bright color, firm and of good quality.

Yellow Raspberries

Golden Queen. A large yellow raspberry of good quality. The berries are about the size of the King.

Blackberries

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the row. Culture the same as given for the red raspberry. Do not prune in the spring before the flower buds can be seen. These are formed the preceding year and sometimes only near the end of the cane. When the flowers are in too great abundance do not neglect to prune. Should have winter protection for best results.

ANCIENT BRITON. A popular market variety. The fruit is of fine quality and produced in great abundance.

SNYDER. A well-known and popular variety. One of the best for the far North. Early, sweet, juicy. A valuable market variety.



Campbell's Early

Strawberries

Plant in rich, well prepared ground. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. For garden culture plants can be set eighteen inches each way in beds five feet wide, and should be kept in hills. This is done by cutting off all runners as fast as they grow. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds. When the ground freezes up, protect with a mulch of hay, straw or any litter that does not lie too close and is free from weed seeds. Barely cover the plants. In the spring rake it between the plants to keep the fruit clean. Staminate varieties marked (S), have perfect flowers and fertilize themselves. Pistillate, marked (P), have imperfect flowers and should have a staminate variety within ten feet.

Pistillate varieties are the most fruitful.

Everbearing Strawberries

Fresh, ripe strawberries in autumn are a novelty, but you can grow them in your garden in the fall, just as well as in June.

Our Everbearing strawberries will produce a nice crop of large, beautiful berries for you during August, September and October. The quality of this fruit is first class, too—berries are smooth and dark, glossy red in color; flavor is far above the average found in June-bearing strawberries.

Don't you want some of these nice berries to serve to your friends when they call at your house this fall?

A dish of nice strawberries with cream is mighty good to eat at any time, but served at that time of year is a treat your guests will appreciate and remember. The expense for plants is very small—one or two hundred plants will produce enough berries for your family, guests and some for the neighbors.

Send us your order for fall-bearing strawberries—but do it soon, as nearly everybody who reads this catalogue will want some too. No one need hesitate about planting the varieties we recommend, as we have thoroughly tested them and do not hesitate to recommend them as being truly everbearing.

During the fall berries sold readily at 40 cents per quart. Visitors who were not growing Everbearing strawberries themselves, were greatly surprised to see our plants during August, September and October, just loaded with large, luscious berries. Visitors often counted as high as fifty ripe and green berries on a single plant. Light frosts in October do not effect the ripening of the fruit. The varieties we offer have perfect blossoms and will bear a good crop planted alone.

IOWA. The berries are large, nearly round, of fine appearance and quality.



Senator Dunlap

PROGRESSIVE. The best Everbearing strawberry. The fruit is of good size, fine flavor, smooth, of good color and appearance. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Plants set out in April or May will begin bearing in July and continue until November.

SUPERB. The fruit is large, round, rich dark color, glossy and attractive. The berries are larger than Progressive, but does not yield as heavily. It is well worthy of a trial.

AMERICUS. One of the first Everbearing strawberries introduced. We do not consider this variety as good as those already named. Berries are smaller and not so abundant.

June-Bearing Strawberries

BEDERWOOD (S). Large, early, bright red, good quality. Vigorous, healthy and productive; a good fertilizer. One of the best for home use and near market.

BUBACH (P). Large, bright scarlet. Plant healthy and productive. Succeeds on light and heavy soils. A good variety for home use and near market.

CRESCENT (P). Medium size, bright, light scarlet, very productive, strong grower. A good shipper.

HAVERLAND (P). Large, bright red, excellent flavor. Plant vigorous and healthy. A good variety for home use and near market.



Progressive

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

LOVETT (S). Fruit large, uniform size, conical, bright red, good quality. Season early. Plant vigorous with splendid foliage.

SAMPLE (P). A strong plant that succeeds well on nearly all soils and yields astonishing crops of uniformly large, fine berries, pointed, conical, rich scarlet, firm and of fair quality.

SENATOR DUNLAP (S). This is the leading strawberry throughout the United States. We sell more Senator Dunlap plants than any other variety, and the demand for this variety has steadily increased every year since its introduction. It does well everywhere and produces enormous crops of fruit regularly. Senator Dunlap has perfect blossom, bearing a good crop planted alone; is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" methods of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. Senator Dunlap is a very heavy bearer of good size, evenly shaped fruit of a very beautiful dark red color, and its flavor is delicious. For canning it is fine, making a rich, red syrup. It is a first class shipper, and retains its brightness long after being picked. It always looks well on the market and sells quickly at top prices. The best proof we have that this berry is a big money maker everywhere is the fact that our customers in nearly every state in the Union are ordering Senator Dunlap in large quantities every year, often planting several acres



Splendid

solid to this variety. We cannot well recommend Senator Dunlap too highly, as we guarantee it to please you in every way. The sale of the Senator Dunlap is wonderful.

SPLENDID (S). Large, bright red, firm, excellent flavor. Plant healthy, vigorous, fruitful, succeeds everywhere strawberries can be grown. Most profitable for market.

WARFIELD (P). Fair size, dark red, firm and early. Plant healthy, strong grower, fruitful. Resists drought well. Excellent variety to ship.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row. Rhubarb should have manure in abundance. It affords the earliest material in the spring for pies and tarts. No garden should be without it. Hardy anywhere.

LINNEAUS. A rhubarb of fine quality. The stalks are not as large as the Victoria.

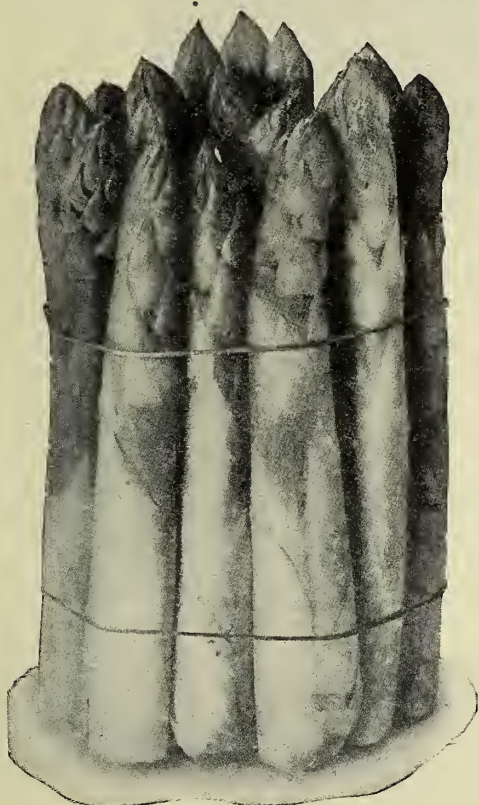
VICTORIA. Very large, early, fine quality, tender. Productive and vigorous grower. The best market variety.

Asparagus

The land for planting asparagus should be heavily manured and plowed as deep as possible. A bed well taken care of will last thirty years. Plant in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Plant deep, so that the whole land may be plowed and harrowed each year, which should be done about the middle of June, when cutting should cease. In the fall cover with six or eight inches of well rotted manure. Asparagus is a most delicious and healthy vegetable.

CONOVER'S COLASSAL. Very large, tender and early. The best asparagus. A standard market variety.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. This variety is of excellent quality, produces shoots that are very white, and will remain so as long as they are fit to use.



Columbian Mammoth White



Residence of John Hawkins, Proprietor

